The New-York Times.

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ORDERED TO DUTY.

Important to Regimental Officers of Volunteers.

They are Forthwith to Join Their Commands.

Hereafter Not to be Sent Out of Their Departments.

SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS MADE.

All Enlisted Men Now Absent to be Sent to Their Regiments.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 8.

The following General Order was issued to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 8, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS: Regimental officers of volunteers on detached service to join their proper commands first, with the exceptions hereinafter emunerated.

The following is ordered:

1. All commissioned officers of volunteers, for both white and colored regiments, or independent companies, now absent on detached service from their commands, and not on duty within their proper armies or departments, will proceed forthwith to join their respective regiments and companies.

2. Hereafter, no commissioned regimental officer of volunteers will be placed on duty or transferred thereon, out of the army or department in which his regiment may be serving.

The exceptions authorized under the foregoing are as follows:

1. Officers on duty mustering out and discharging the volunteer forces.

2. Aides-de-Camp to general officers on duty commanding troops.

3. Officers on courts-martial or military commissions, and those on duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, under direct orders from War Department, Adjutant-General's office.

Second—All enlisted men absent on detached service from their regiments or companies and outside the armies or departments in which the same may be serving, will at once be sent to join their respective commands unless they are absent therefrom by orders from the headquarters of a military division or superior authority.

Third—Commanding Generals of departments and armies are charged with the prompt execution of this order, and, upon its provisions being fully complied with, will report the fact to the Adjutant-General of the army.

Fourth—No commissioned officer or enlisted man, absent in violation of this order, will be paid outside of the army or department in which his regiment or company may be serving.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

An Important Order.

THE NEW PROVISIONAL CORPS.

From the Washington Star.

The following order designates the commanding officers of the new Provisional Corps, Maj.-Gen. WRIGHT commanding:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 15.—By virtue of Special Orders No. 339, current series, from the Adjutant-General's office, this army, as an organization, ceases to exist.

The troops, not already directed to be mustered out, will be consolidated in each corps into divisions of three brigades each, to be commanded respectively as follows, viz.:

First Division, from Sixth Corps.—Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. W. Getty, commanding division. First Brigade, Brig.-Gen. T. Seymour, commanding. Second Brigade, Brevet Maj.-Gen. Frank Wheaton, commanding. Third Brigade, Brig.-Gen. J. E. Hambhn, commanding.

Second Division, from Second Corps.—Brevet Maj.-Gen. Gershom Mott, commanding division. First Brigade, Brig.-Gen. R. De Trobriand, commanding. Second Brigade, Gen. R. E. Pierce, commanding. Third Brigade, Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. N. Macy, commanding.

Third Division, from Sixth Corps.—Brevet Maj.-Gen. R. B. Ayres, commanding division. First Brigade, Brig.-Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, commanding. Second Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Henry Baxter, commanding. Third Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Joseph Hayes, commanding.

These divisions will be organized, temporarily, into a Provisional Corps, to be commanded by Maj.-Gen. H. G. WRIGHT.

So soon as this organization shall have been effected, and all the regiments now ordered out of service shall have left, the division commanders herein named will report to Maj.-Gen. WRIGHT, who will march the Provisional Corps to some healthy location on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, west of the Monocacy, selecting such place as will afford facilities for supplying the command, and as will be the least injurious to private property in the vicinity.

The necessary transportation for this movement will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department.

On reaching the position herein indicated, Maj.-Gen. WRIGHT will make his returns to Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK, commanding Middle Department.

The following officers of General Staff are assigned to duty with the divisions and brigades of the corps, viz:

First Division—Maj. Andrew J. Smith, Adjutant General of Volunteers; Maj. and Brevet Col. Hazard Stevens, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, Division Inspector; Maj. J. F. Hazleton, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers; Capt. H. B. Masters, Commissary Subsistence of Volunteers.

First Brigade—Capt. George Clendennin, Jr., Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers; Capt. Benjamin Saylor, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers; Capt. Simeon Spicer, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.

Second Brigade—Capt. M. Barber, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers; Capt. Thomas O'Hare, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers; Assistant Quartermaster, vacant.

Third Brigade—Assistant Adjutant General, vacant; Capt. H. W. Kingsley, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers; Assistant Quartermaster vacant.

Second Division—Major Wm. R. Driver, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers; Capt. C. J. Queen, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers; Major G. W. Johnes, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.

First Brigade—Captain and Brevet Major J. P. Finklemeier, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers; Major Gleason, Captain and A. Q. M., Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers; Capt. A. Hubball, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers.

Second Brigade—Capt. A. C. Paul, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers; Capt. Levi Wells, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers; Capt. D. F. Ellsworth, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.

Third Brigade—Assistant Adjutant-General, vacant; Capt. W. A. Nichols, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers; Capt. John Fahy, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.

Third Division—Assistant Adjutant-General, vacant; Capt. Percy B. Spear, Commissary of Subsistance of Volunteers; Capt. James T. Woodall, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers; Surgeon W. R. De Witt, Surgeon-in-Chief.

First Brigade—Capt. Wm. Fowler, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers; Capt. E. Warren, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers; Assistant Quartermaster, vacant.

Second Brigade—Capt. J. Harrison Lambdin, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers; Capt. B. F. Bucklin, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers; Assistant Quartermaster vacant.

Third Brigade—Capt. F. C. Cowdrey, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers; Capt. C. G. Barth, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers; Assistant Quartermaster vacant.

So soon as these headquarters shall have been broken up, and their services can be spared, the Third and Tenth Regiments United States Infantry, will report to Maj.-Gen. WRIGHT, commanding Provisional Corps.

All General, Staff, and other officers, not herein named will, unless otherwise directed, proceed, as soon as practicable, to their respective places of residence, whence they will report by letter to the Adjutant-General United States Army, and await orders.

By command of Maj.-Gen. MEADE.
GEORGE D. RUGGLES, Ass't. Adj't.-Gen.
Official: S. T. BARSTOW, Ass't. Adjt.-Gen.

The State Military—General Order.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, July 5, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.—Pursuant to section 21 of the Militia Law, a Military Commission is hereby appointed to examine into the physical ability, moral character, capacity, attainments, general fitness for the service and efficiency of such commissioned officers as shall be ordered before it, pursuant to the provisions of that section.

The following-named officers are hereby appointed members of such commission, viz.: Brig.-Gen. JAMES B. SWAIN, Engineer-in-Chief; Brig.-Gen. ALEXANDER W. HARVEY, Judge-Advocate-General; Col. EMMONS CLARK, Seventh Regiment National Guard; Col. C. H. CLARK, Fifty-fourth National Guard; Lieut.-Col. THEODORE B. GATES, Twentieth National Guard.

The commission will meet on Tuesday next, July 11 inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the State Capitol in the City of Albany.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
(Signed,) WM. IRVINE, Adjutant-General.
Official: B. C. GILBERT, Acting Asst. Adj.-Gen.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Formal Reception of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Regiment — Splendid Collation — Good Speeches and Singing—Interesting News to Those Awaiting the Paymaster—Bounties—Notice to the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment—No Fresh Arrivals Yesterday.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment of New-York, familiarly known as the "Monitor Regiment," and of whose arrival a brief notice appeared in yesterday's TIMES, was given a formal, yet hearty welcome by the friends of the regiment, at the armory of the Seventh Regiment. Good speeches, a splendid dinner and fine singing and music comprised the interesting exercises of the day, which were as may be supposed, a perfect success.

The spacious armory or drill room, over Tompkins' Market, was neatly laid out with four long tables, lengthwise, and one placed across the room at the head of the others. These tables appeared to good advantage, with their nice white covers, glistening glasses, and shining plates and dishes. Along the walls stood the stacks of muskets carried by the members of the regiment through many a hot battle and wearisome march. The dinner, or collation, was gotten up by Mr. ISAAC HALL, No. 768 Third-avenue, at the direction of a committee appointed by the numerous friends of the regiment, and consisted of sandwiches in every known variety, bread and butter, and cold meats in all the various styles. Several barrels of delicious iced lemonade and any quantity of ice cream, with cakes and tarts in abundance.

At 4 o'clock the regiment was marched in and the men took up position along the different tables, eager and well-prepared for the attack soon to commence. The Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Hon. D. S. Coddington, J. W. Farr, Geo. W. Beale, W. J. Valentine, W. H. Christie, A. L. Northrup, W. Wade, S. S. Palmer, R. S. Cole, Isaac Hall, Rufus S. King, Capt. W. Howland and D. Jacobus soon got matters in working shape, and with the help of thirty sable waiters and the kind assistance of several lady friends the tables were declared ready. Then grace having been said, the gallant "monitors" fell to with a will. During the progress of the dinner the band of the Seventh Regiment discoursed excellent music as the boys of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh investigated the mysteries of the "spread." We need not say that they enjoyed the kind treat thus provided, as having just arrived in a government transport from Charleston, the contrast between the fare on board ship, and the groaning board before them, must have been great.

After dinner, and when the clatter of crockery and the jingling of glass-ware had ceased, the returning song written by Mrs. LYDIA BAXTER, expressly for the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, was sung by Mr. ROBERTS, leader of the Thirteenth-street Church, assisted by a host of willing amateur voices. The following are the words of the

MONITORS' WELCOME:

Dearest boys we bid you welcome
To your homes again;
Well fulfilled your Soldier-mission,
In your long campaign.
To maintain our country's honor,
And her rights to shield,
You sustained our starry banner
On the gory field.
CHORUS.—Gladly now we greet you,
Welcome home again,
Yes, welcome;
Now this "cruel war is over,"
Welcome home again.

Sad the thought of comrades lying
Where they nobly fell;
When our flag in triumph flying
Waved a long farewell.
But you laid them down in glory
In their martyr-bed;
With the thought of friends before you
Weeping for their dead.
CHORUS.—Gladly now we greet you, &c.

Monitors you guarded bravely
Treason's infant nest;
Sumter's flag that fell so early,
Greeted on her crest.
But the "cruel war is over,"
Freedom's dawn is bright;
Glory sits upon our banner,
God has blessed the right.
CHORUS—Gladly now we greet you,
Welcome home again,
Yes, welcome;
Now this "cruel war is over,"
Welcome home again.

ETHAN ALLEN, Esq., then came forward and gave utterance to a few words of welcome to the regiment, in which he referred to the history of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, and of its varied and extensive field of duty and of service.

Rev. Mr. ARMITAGE and Dr. BURCHARD also addressed the gathering of veterans and home friends with good effect and amid great applause. The cheering of the brave boys in the army blue was quite a feature, and the appearance of the command was very fine. Their uniforms were all good and new, and the equipments were in the most perfect order. The proceedings at length broke up about 6 o'clock, when everybody departed more than satisfied at the great success obtained and the kindly feelings expressed.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment was raised under the three-year call of 1862. It was recruited in about two months by Gen. W. GURNEY, formerly Captain in the Sixty-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers. A large part of the regiment is from Long Island, the remainder mostly from New-York City. It was mustered into the United States service at Staten Island, on the 8th of September, 1862, and two days later left for Washington, when it was assigned to the defences of Washington, under Gen. HEINTZELMAN, Gen. ABERCROMBIE commanding the division and Col. GURNEY the brigade.

In April, 1863, the brigade was transferred to the defences of Suffolk, Va., under Gen. PECK. Thence, a month later, it went to West Point, Va., under Gen. KEYES, Gen. GORDON commanding the division. Thence to Yorktown and up the peninsula as far as White House. Returned to Yorktown and embarked, July 10, 1863, for Washington. Four days after the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh joined the Eleventh Corps at Hagerstown, Md., and continued with it to Warrenton Junction, fighting with marked success at Gettysburgh. Embarked at Alexandria, August 8, and proceeded to South Carolina, landing on Folly Island, S. C., August 18. The regiment picketed opposite James Island from August to the following April, and then went to Morris Island and participated in the various movements against Charleston during the year 1864. It remained in front of Charleston till Oct. 21, when it moved to Beaufort. On the 29th of November it joined the expedition against the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, under Gens. POTTER and HATCH. The regiment took a very prominent part in the battle of Honey Hill, near Grahamsville, S. C., on the 30th of November, 1864, and in the engagements of the 6th and 9th of December, 1864, at Devaux Neck, S. C.; and also in the skirmish of the 29th of December, at the same place. The coast division, of which it formed a part, performed very important service as a cooperating column for Gen. SHERMAN, in his movement against Savannah and Charleston. Reaching Charleston a few days after its evacuation, the regiment was detailed, by order of Gen. SHERMAN, for permanent city garrison, on account of its good character, and Col. GURNEY, now Brevet Brigadier-General, was appointed permanent Post Commander, remaining in command of the city up to the time of the regiment coming North to be mustered out.

The regiment went out about one thousand strong, with its full complement of officers. It returns with twenty-five officers and five hundred and thirty men.

The following is a list of the commissioned officers of the regiment:

Field and Staff—Colonel, W. GURNEY, Brevet Brigadier-General; Lieutenant-Colonel, Edward H. Little; Major, Frank K. Smith; Surgeon, George M. Cutter, M. D.; Assistant Surgeon, Charles B. Dayton, M. D.; Chaplain, Samuel B. Willis; Adjutant, First Lieut. Garrit F. Eaton; Quartermaster, First Lieut. Wm. H. Hodge.

Line Officers.—Co. A—Captain, John L. Little; First Lieutenant, George Prouly. Co. B—Captain, Edward M. Schauffler; First Lieutenant, Hampden Waldron. Co. C—Captain, Alonzo W. Fish; First Lieutenant Augusts A. Bodine. Co. D—Captain, W. N. Conant. Co. E—First Lieutenant, Geo. S. Sammis. Co. F—Captain, H. James Weston. Co. G—Captain, Edmund S. Heury; First Lieutenant, John J. Abercrombie, Jr. Co. H—Captain, James F. Haviland; First Lieutenant, George J. Collins. Co. I—Captain, Richard Allison; Second Lieutenant, John J. Reddell. Co. K—Captain, Hewlett J. Long; Second Lieutenant, Wm. B. Eaton.

PAYING OFF TROOPS.

The Sixth, Eighth and Seventy-first Regiment Armory over Centre Market, now used by the New-York State Agency for the accommodation of returned soldiers, was yesterday thronged by the First and Fifteenth Regiments of New-York Engineers, and other detached and discharged commands. The great attraction to so many of our brave soldiers was the long-anticipated visit of the Paymaster. While upon this subject, we would earnestly advise soldiers awaiting final payment in the city to report at once, and so secure their back pay and bounties. The large number of soldiers now in the city, lounging about our streets, would make it appear as though they had no other course to pursue. Boys, step up and report at once, and resume the dress of the citizen, now that you no longer are soldiers. A good soldier and steady citizen never lounges about the street.

BOUNTIES.

For the benefit of returned soldiers, we would say that $50 State bounty is now being paid by Brig.-Gen. S. E. MARVIN, Paymaster-General at Albany, and Col. C. W. DARLING, A. A. Paymaster-General at New-York, to discharged soldiers entitled to bounty by reason of having enlisted and been credited to the State between July 17, 1862, (in regiments numbering over 105,) and Sept. 6, 1862.

In regiments numbering under 105, the bounty ceased Sept. 30, 1862. The State bounty of $75 commenced Nov. 2, 1862, and ceased March 31, 1864.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND NEW-YORK.

The following general order is published for the information of the members of the One Hundred and Thirty-second New-York:

NEW-YORK CITY, June 8, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 29.—I. The One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers, will assemble at the Battery Barracks at precisely 7 o'clock A. M., Monday, the 10th inst., for the purpose of proceeding to Hart's Island, for muster-out and final payment.

Officers and men will appear fully armed and equipped, except such men as have bought their arms; they, however must appear in full uniform.

By order of Col. J. P. CLASSEN,
Commanding Regiment.
JNO. M. LOGAN, First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

There were no arrivals of returned troops yesterday, and none telegraphed as on the road. To-morrow several commands are expected, as well as others by transport from the coast.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 8.

GENERALS TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

A large number of Major and Brigadier Generals, who have been on detached service for some time past, are shortly to be mustered out. Other officers who have been employed in field service will, it is understood, be assigned, when necessary, to fill their places.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

President JOHNSON's health continues to improve, and he will probably be prepared to receive visitors early next week.

ORDERED WEST.

Gen. SLOUGH, late Military Governor of Alexandria, has been relieved and ordered to Denver, Colorado Territory.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 8.

APPLICATION FOR THE BODIES.

Applications were made yesterday, by the friends of Mrs. SURRATT, HERROLD and ATZEROTH, for the bodies of the deceased. The answer returned was that the request could not at present be complied with.

RETURN TO CIVIL LAW.

An order has been issued abolishing the military governorship of Alexandria, Va. Gen. SLOUGH, who held the position, has been ordered to Denver City.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized JOAQUIN DE PALMA as Vice-Consul of Portugal at Savannah, Ga.

OUR NEW PRUSSIAN MINISTER.

The Hon. JOS. A. WRIGHT, recently appointed Minister, will leave for Prussia abont the 1st of August.

FALSE RUMORS ABOUT THE CABINET.

The *Chronicle* brands, as ridiculously false, the statement that Secretary SEWARD has placed his resignation at the disposal of the President.

DEPUTATION FROM VIRGINIA.

The President gave an audience to-day to a deputation of Virginians who wished him to so alter the Amnesty proclamation as to dispense with the clause which excludes from its benefits persons who are worth more than $20,000. The President, after a free and plain conversation, said he would look at the papers which they presented, but so far he had seen no reason for removing the exception.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Condition of the Slaves, &c.—Religious Reconstruction.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 30, 1865.

The vital question in many minds here is that of negro suffrage. The friends of the freedmen see some difficulty in his securing the rights which the government evidently meant he should have when made free, unless he be allowed a voice in the management of civil affairs. Yet there is general agreement I am told throughout this State, that the negro is not now qualified for exercising wisely the elective franchise. If the State is allowed to settle that question by its white voters as heretofore, the blacks will be given no power in the matter at present.

The negroes are very numerous upon the streets—they, and the blue coats, constituting the great part of the visible population of Raleigh, with a generous sprinkling of poor white trash at market-time in the morning. I think the blacks are not more idle and inefficient than any class of freed slaves might be expected to be when so suddenly cut loose. That some are drones and when winter comes will meet the fate of drones, none can doubt. And government must do much to get the inferior and helpless through this coming winter.

But after another crop is matured there need be no suffering for want of food. Some will die from sloth and filth and exposure. Those who weather the first trials of the transition will rise up a more brave, resolute and energetic race than they could ever have become in slavery. The law will be verified here, as a thousand times before. Good men here and good men from the North, are already at work for the education and elevation of the colored people, especially in the organization of schools and the furnishing them with elementary school books.

The American Bible and the American Tract Societies have representatives here who are forming their committees for the forms of Christian effort to which these societies are adapted. The work of religious reconstruction is going forward hopefully. J. M. S.

Legal Decision.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 8.

Judge DAVIS, in the Supreme Court, gave a decision to-day in the case of WADSWORTH against the Northwest Railway, refusing to grant an injunction and receiver, requiring the company to give bonds to protect the unexchanged Galena stock in case the court should hereafter decide that holders thereof were entitled to recover the money value of the stock at the time of the consolidation, instead of taking shares of the Northwest Company as provided by the articles of consolidation.

The decision is considered by the officers of the road as a settlement of the question of consolidation, and reduces the suit to a litigation for the difference in value between the outstanding Galena stock and the present value of the Northwestern stock to be issued in exchange therefor, in accordance with the terms of consolidation, which difference does not exceed $50,000.

The Railway Disaster at Carlisle.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, July 7.

Mr. MATHEWS, editor of the New-Albany *Ledger*, has called upon the agent of the Associated Press, and states that the only difference between his accounts and the subsequently reported facts, relative to the recent railway disaster, is that the accident occurred on the 22d of June, near Carlisle, instead of Logatee; and a soldiers' train was run into. The loss of life and limb, at the former place, was quite equal to the *Ledger's* representations.

An accident also occurred at Logatee the same day, which created the confusion of place in the first report telegraphed.

Thus it appears the first report was substantially correct, and the contradiction by the railway agent was entirely unwarranted.

CONOVER-WALLACE AGAIN.

Who Made the Proposition to Destroy the Croton Dam—A Curious Letter—The Compulsory Affidavits.

The Toronto *Globe*, which has persistently defended our government and its measures during the war, says:

We have a copy of a remarkable letter, purporting to have been written in March last, to JACOB THOMPSON, the Confederate agent in Canada, by the since-notorious JAMES WATSON WALLACE, propounding a scheme for the destruction of the Croton Dam which supplies New-York City with water. The holders of the original letter claim that its genuineness can be proved in a way that will leave no room for doubt. Though unable to verify the evidence spoken of to the fullest, we think there can be little doubt that WALLACE is the writer of the letter. The following is the copy which has come into our possession:

MONTREAL, March 20, 1865.

Col. Thompson:

SIR: Beliving you to be an officer or agent of the Confederate Government, authorized to direct enterprises of a warlike character, I beg leave to submit to your consideration a project which, if executed, will give our enemies a bitter taste of war, at their own homes, and inflict damages which can only be computed by millions.

Although I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance, you will probably remember me as a witness in behalf of the raiders, to prove the genuineness of Lieut. YOUNG's commission.

Mr. CAMERON, the bearer hereof, will explain to you the reason of my addressing you in writing, instead of seeking a personal interview.

The project in question involves the destruction of the Croton Dam, whereby the City of New-York is supplied with water.

This dam is situated 41 miles from the city, and sends through an aqueduct about 30,000,000 gallons daily, and is capable of sending, as the aqueduct is of conducting, twice that amount. The receiving and distributing reservoirs at the city never contain more than a supply for two or two and a half days. Destroy this dam and we destroy the city of its sole source of supply of water. The foundries and factories engaged in the manufacturing of the munitions of war and army supplies, being dependent on the Croton for steam and other purposes, must necessarily suspend operations. Steamboats and railroad locomotives, likewise dependent to a great extent on this water, will be greatly embarrassed in their movements, and will be obliged, at a great cost of time, money and labor, to seek a supply elsewhere. The engines, daily and nightly called into requisition to suppress fires, will become useless, and the best parts of the town, without the aid of incendiaries, would soon fall a prey to conflagration. Water in New-York would soon become as scarce and expensive as whisky in Richmond. Thousands of poor devils, who will otherwise be sent to the Yankee armies, will be required to reconstruct the dam—a work which it will require six months, and cost upwards of $5,000,000 to complete.

But this is not all. The dam, which is seven miles above the mouth of the river, holds back 500,000,000 gallons. Below it are several extensive rolling mills, foundries, manufactories and bridges, including the great bridge of the Hudson River Railroad. By the sudden destruction of this dam, all these works would be swept away. In 1841, when this dam was less than half finished, the pressure of the water forced it away, and all the houses, mills and manufactories below were swept off, together with many persons and a great number of cattle and swine. Let the water loose at the present time, and the destruction will be thrice as great. The people of the Empire State, by visiting the banks of the Croton, would receive some conception of the devastation their mercenaries have spread along the Shenandoah.

This scheme is not only practicable, but may be executed with very little trouble and expense. One of my aunts—a Virginia lady, an enemy of everything Yankee—owns the land upon which the dam is built, and her residence and outbuildings are only a few rods from the abutments of the work. This will afford you some idea of the facilities we can command to accomplish our object. The necessary men for the business are already engaged.

I do not deem it necessary at present to enter into the details of our plans; but if you entertain our proposition, I shall take pleasure in laying them before you in minutiæ, and in giving you an estimate of the sum requisite for their execution.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. WALTON WALLACE.

P. S.—If it would be preferable to you or the government, the matter of destruction can be effected in such a way as to appear entirely accidental. J. W. W.

The *Globe* comments as follows upon this letter:

The two points in which this letter of the 20th March contradicts the testimony of CONOVER *alias* WALLACE in Washington are these: 1. Having sworn to conversations with THOMPSON almost every day during the whole of February, 1865, it now appears from his own letter that up to the 20th March, 1865, he had not even the pleasure of THOMPSON's acquaintance. 2. Having sworn to conclaves and discussions for the destruction of the Croton Dam, with THOMPSON and others, in January 1865, it now appears from his own letter that, on the 20th March this proposition was made to THOMPSON, as if original, by CONOVER himself.

This is not the first that has been heard of this letter. When the Southerners in Montreal got hold of JAMES WATSON WALLACE, after the publication of his Sandford-Conover testimony before the military court at Washington, and induced him to make the affidavit denying that he had ever given the evidence at Washington, and alleging that he must have been personated by some scoundrel, they accompanied his affidavit with a number of affidavits and certificates by parties in Montreal. The object of these was to prove that the JAMES WATSON WALLACE, then making the affidavit that he was not CONOVER, was the genuine WALLACE who had given evidence in the St. Albans raid case. Among those who thus identified WALLACE was one JOHN CAMERON, Jr., who made a very lengthy affidavit contradicting many things in the Conover evidence, but making a couple of admissions. One was that he had heard of certain proposed raids, among them, the projected attack on Ogdensburgh, respecting which Conover-Wallace had not only given evidence when in Washington, but which he had long previously revealed in a letter to the New-York *Tribune*. CAMERON's other admission was that he had heard of the proposal to blow up the Croton Dam. Upon this point he said: "I carried a letter to Mr. THOMPSON, some time in March, I believe, from a person whose name I decline to state, suggesting the destruction of some water-works or a Northern city. After Mr. THOMPSON had read the letter he asked me if I knew the contents of it, and when I said yes, he replied: "Is the man mad? Is he a fool?" and he tabooed the proposition." It now turns out that the person who wrote this letter, and whose name CAMERON refused to give, was the very man WALLACE, to whose identity he was swearing! Whatever may be thought of CAMERON's cleverness in telling only a part of his story, while making oath to it, WALLACE must certainly be voted a strange scoundrel—if while he had been acting as New-York *Tribune* correspondent, he was also urging the Confederates to such measures as the destruction of the Croton Dam. Can it be possible that the Montreal Confederates, while getting the affidavit from WALLACE, repudiating his Washington testimony, knew that their man was swearing to a lie? Can it be possible that they were aware that in bolstering up his affidavit with other affidavits and certificates, they were misleading the public? Those who could justify CAMERON's sharpness in suppressing the name of the writer of the letter to THOMPSON, would perhaps have no great scruples of conscience against a similar sharp trick in reference to the main point. If, however, the Montreal Confederates did, so late as the 9th of June last, retain confidence in WALLACE, it must be said that the rascal played his double part with remarkable shrewdness. We are writing, of course, on the supposition that the letter given above is genuine. Perhaps we shall next hear from Mr. CONOVER WALLACE that it is a forgery, or that there was some excellent purpose to be served—some deep-laid plot to be forwarded—by writing it, and that though apparently the Croton Dam scheme was originated in that letter, it really was not. It would seem, however, that, as the Yankee would say, SANDFORD CONOVER is nearly "played out."

The Assassins and the Canadians.

HOW THEIR PUNISHMENT IS REGARDED.

From the Toronto Globe.

Dispatches given elsewhere this morning, inform us of the fate of the parties tried before the military court at Washington, for complicity in the assassination plot which resulted in the foul murder of President LINCOLN. Four of the parties—HARROLD, the companion of BOOTH; PAYNE, the man who attempted the murder of Mr. SEWARD; ATZEROTH, who undertook the murder of President JOHNSON, but lost heart and bolted, and who was mixed up with the whole conspiracy, and Mrs. SURRATT, whose house was the headquarters of the plotters, and who would almost seem to have been the leading spirit of the conspiracy, are sentenced to death, and are to be executed to-day. The others—Dr. MUDD, O'LAUGHLIN and ARNOLD, are sentenced to imprisonment for life. SPANGLER the stage carpenter, who assisted BOOTH in his escape, is sentenced to six years' imprisonment. The evidence upon which these sentences are based was, it is generally admitted, most conclusive—so much so that in at least one case, the lawyer for the accused attempted no other defence than an argument that his Southern fanaticism convinced the wretch that he was doing right. Indeed, the chief argument for the defence in all the cases was a denial of the jurisdiction of the court. The fate of the condemned will excite little sympathy in any respectable community in any part of the world. Those unenviable natures that could rejoice at the fate of President LINCOLN and mourn the death of BOOTH as a martyr and a hero, will, no doubt, grieve for the miscreants just condemned at Washington. But among right-minded people, there can be but one opinion as to the justness of the punishment which has overtaken BOOTH's accomplices.

The objection has been urged that the trial of these parties should have been before a civil court and not a military court. We confess that we see no such necessity. Legally, there was no difficulty in making the crime a military one. Its purpose was military, and the victim was the head of the army of the United States. The murder, moreover, was committed within the military lines of the United States forces at Washington. Practically, perhaps, the chances of an impartial trial were, under all the circumstances, just as good with the military as they would have been with a civil court. It has never been charged, we believe, that the members of the military court at Washington were incompetent or unfit for their positions. Owing to the excitement and indignation caused over the whole country by Mr. LINCOLN's murder, moreover a civil court might have had great difficulty in finding a jury which would have been unbiased in the matter. We do not doubt that whatever might have been saved in the way of appearances by handing the conspirators over to a civil court for trial, the course which was adopted, practically and legally, served the ends of justice quite as well.

From the Toronto Leader.

Although President JOHNSON's illness has been so severe for some time past that he was unable to leave his bed until a few days ago, he is reported to have approved of the findings of Judge-Advocate HOLT's Military Commission, which are now made known for the first time. HERROLD, PAYNE, ATZEROTH and Mrs. SURRATT are to be hanged immediately; Dr. MUDD, ARNOLD and O'LAUGHLIN are to be imprisoned for life; and SPANGLER is sentenced to six years' imprisonment at hard labor. The findings are, in some respects, singular. PAYNE deserves to be hanged if ever a man did. His attempt on the life of Mr. SEWARD was desperately obstinate and fierce. That he was the man who committed the murderous assault there is no doubt whatever. The evidence against him is conclusive. ATZEROTH was deep in the conspiracy. He it was who was deputed to dispatch Vice-President JOHNSON, but his courage failed him, and he closed the fatal evening in a drunken spree instead of carrying out his part of the conspiracy. Perhaps he deserves to be hanged. We have doubts about the execution of Mrs. SURRATT. Her house certainly was made the rendezvous of some of the conspirators; but even were the evidence of conspiracy strong against her, it has not been shown that she was in favor of the assassination. HERROLD committed no overt act beyond that of being found in the company of BOOTH, who acquitted him of all hand in the murder. His should have been a less punishment. The sentence against SPANGLER, the stage-carpenter of Ford's Theatre, is comparatively light—six years' imprisonment at hard labor—but it is by far too much. There is no evidence to convict him with the plot, and he should have been discharged.

What the finding of the court has been with regard to Messrs. DAVIS, THOMPSON, and the others branded by President JOHNSON as known accomplices to the crime, we are not yet at liberty to know. The curious will desire to see what reliance the court has placed upon the testimony of the perjurers CONOVER, MERRITT, et al.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Norfolk Placed Under Martial Law—No Firearms to be Carried—The City in Good Health.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 7.

An order has been issued by Brevet Brig.-Gen. O. S. MANN, who has been assigned to the command of the sub-district of Norfolk, declaring the city and of Norfolk under martial law. In compliance with this order the municipal police under control of Mayor TABB, has been withdrawn, and Capt. HOFFMAN, of Company B, Thirteenth New-York Artillery, placed in charge of 150 soldiers, with a proper compliment of officers, to take charge of the police of the city. All arrests of white civilians for violations of police regulations are to be turned over to the civil authorities for trial, except where the testimony of colored persons is required. All cases where soldiers and sailors are either complainants or defendants will be disposed of by the military authorities.

Citizens without regard to color are strictly prohibited from carrying firearms or deadly weapons of any kind in the streets of Norfolk.

There are no cases of yellow fever in Norfolk or Portsmouth.

The British frigate *Petrel* arrived yesterday, her salute being responded to by the fort.

Tragic Affair at Dover, Del.

DOVER, Del., Saturday, July 8.

There has been considerable excitement here, caused by a tragic event which occurred yesterday on the beach, near the Hammock House, during which a most estimable young lady, named ETTIE HALL, was shot in the head by JAMES H. HEVRIN. The ball passed downward into her neck, and has not yet been removed. There is but little hope of her recovery. HEVRIN then fired two shots at JAMES MITCHELL, of Milford, one of which passed through his hat, after which he shot himself in the shoulder. Jealousy is supposed to have prompted him to the commission of these acts.

From Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 8.

Workmen employed by the Erie, New-York Central and Lake Shore Railroads, in this city to the number of about five hundred have been on a strike since the 4th of July, in consequence of the reduction of their wages from $2 to $1 75 per day. There has been no disturbance as yet, but they quietly prevent others from working.

The Weather.

PITTSBURGH, Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 79 degrees in the shade. Rained here to-day. Clear at noon.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, July 8—12 M.—Thermometer at 82 degrees.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, July 8—12:30 P. M.—Thermometer at 89 degrees. Wind northwest.

NORWICH, Saturday, July 8—noon.—Thermometer at 82 degrees in shade.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 8—11:30 A. M.—The thermometer is at 86½ degrees.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, July 8—Noon.—Thermometer 86 degrees.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 8—Noon.—Thermometer 90 degrees.

DANBURY, Conn., Saturday, July 8—Noon.—Thermometer 78 degrees. Sky cloudy.

EASTON, Pa., Saturday, July 8—Noon.—Thermometer 85 Degrees in shade.

NEWARK, Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 82 degrees.

READING, Pa., Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 93 degrees.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 87 degrees.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 86 degrees.

WORCESTER, Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 80 degrees.

EAST ALBANY, Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 76 degrees.

PITTSFIELD, Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 74 degrees.

HENSDALE, Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 79 degrees.

WASHINGTON, Mass., Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 76 degrees.

CHESTER, Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 78 degrees.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 80 degrees.

PALMER, Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 78 degrees.

WARREN, Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 78 degrees.

WESTBROOKFIELD, Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 76 degrees.

GREAT FALLS, Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 81 degrees.

BANGOR, Me., Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 86 degrees.

CHICAGO, Ill., Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 74 degrees.

MONTREAL, Canada, Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 77 degrees.

MAUCH CHUNK, Saturday, July 8.—Thermometer 92 degrees.

THE BURNING OF THE COTTON AND TOBACCO IN RICHMOND.—The following letter, bearing upon the controverted topic as to who ordered the burning of the cotton and tobacco in Richmond has been unearthed. The original is in the hands of GEORGE H. COLBY, Esq., of New-Hampshire. The letter shows that the evacuation of Richmond was contemplated fully six weeks

that secession is not a peaceful remedy? Who now does not be conquered? [Cheers.] Who now does know that the rebellious South cannot know that the way to preserve the band of peace is not by compromise or concession, or by friendly proposals? [Cheers.] Who does not knew that the negro is a man? [Long continued applause.] For he has proved his manhood at the point of the bayonet, not where the President proposed to place him in forts or garrisons, but in the line of battle alongside of armed white men, charging just as deeply into the heart of the enemy's ranks as his white brethren. [Cheers.] Vindicating his right to manhood by the exercise of the highest prerogative of man—fearlessness in the presence of eternity and of death, who leads him there? We have learned something else—State rights are responsible to the bayonet. Those great organizations that insolently lifted their arms in the front of battle against the nation, where are they now? That Virginia, the Old Dominion, with the master in its name, holding from GEORGE WASHINGTON till now the hereditary power, the Mecca of Southern rights, the Palestine of the Southern religion, that "sacred soil" for violating which ELLSWORTH fell. Where is now its proud motto: "*Sic semper tyrannis?*" [Loud cheers.] Her old dominion rent in twain, she lies under the heel of liberty, and "*tyrannis*" is that Virginia! [Applause.] Her slavery clean gone from the earth forever. So let it perish. PETERSBURG, a name unknown to her aristocracy, not in the line of her rulers by descent, a common man from across the mountains, not a native of the soil he now rules, picked up by the loyal Virginians and created her master at the bidding of national necessity, and because the nation required that the old government of Virginia should cease to exist. States are immortal, but State governments, that are organized by men, and may be used for selfish purposes, perverted to the purposes of treason to defy the Union, are, by the laws of the United States, not immortal, but amenable to the laws as men for their acts, and die by treason. [Cheers.]

But, fellow-citizens, how have these results been accomplished? Not by great leaders; not by wise statesmanship; not by far-seeing advisers; not by Generals of illustrious renown, known to the world, whom it was an honor to follow. We had GEORGE WASHINGTON provided to lead our steps in infancy, but we had no GEORGE WASHINGTON to guide us through this awful struggle. No WILLIAM the Silent to lift the standard before the failing heart of the people in despair; no RICHELIEU or CHATHAM to organize victory by wise and efficient administration. No far-sighted Congress prepared victory by wise organization beforehand, anticipating the wants of the nation. We had charged with the conduct of public affairs honest, faithful, diligent, devoted and now martyred servants of the republic. But they did not imitate the movement which led to this great consummation; it sprang from the popular heart, which compelled them to make war; the impulse came from the masses of the people, and they freely poured out their treasure and the blood needed to carry on the war. It was the people who anticipated it, their necessity dictated it, their treasure supported it, and they indicated every measure, and sustained, without a murmur, every disappointment; and raised taxes and supplied money to fill up every waste and every loss. It is the greatest example in history of a great people, without leaders, selecting its own instruments to accomplish the popular will. It was a great movement, a mighty movement of the whole mass of the nation; one, whose progress was like the roll of the great Mississippi, onward to the Gulf, irresistible because of its impetuosity and volume, and guided to its end by the hand of God. It stands before the world as a solitary example, beside the struggle of the French Republic, against those who sought its overthrow.

We stand to-day, before the nations of the world, as the American people never stood before. All Europe was opposed to us, they hastened to vest our enemies with the rights of war; they threw open their ports for their privateers; they prepared in their machine shops the materials for breaking our blockade; they prepared the arms with which our enemies fought us; and for four years they fitted out ships of war, and manned them with English sailors, to depredate on our commerce. They had an instinctive presentiment that our success was their overthrow; they knew well that if the republic came safely out from this struggle, it would not suffice to tell the people that imperialism alone could keep order, that aristocracy alone insured a permanent government, that hereditary thrones alone could peacefully transmit power in a government; for they would have, standing before them, unbroken in all its gorgeous panoply of war, and still more glorious in its civil aspect than before, an illustrious example to the contrary. They would see thirty millions of American people choosing their own rulers, and dictating their policy, redressing their own wrongs, plowing their own lands, forging their own arms, filling the ranks of their own armies, creating their own Generals, fighting their own battles, and compelling submission to the laws they had made, and defying all nations to arrest them in their progress. [Tremendous cheering.] They were too sure of their game; they thought as the traitors here thought, that the South could not be conquered, and that the North would go to pieces in the collision, and therefore held their hands and did not intervene. They thought our day of doom was come, and it is not impossible that their error proved our salvation. But we will remember that it was their error and not their merit, and will visit its consequences upon them. [Cheers.] No sooner did they suppose the terrors of the American people were gone, that the great ægis of our protection ceased to cover the republics of America, than they began their work. Spain seized upon San Domingo, her ancient colony, and invaded Peru, whose independence she had never recognized, reasserting her original title. France and England, under the pretext of playing the bailiff to collect dues for their subjects, conspired against the republic in Mexico, and under that false pretext undertook carrying "order" into the midst of that distracted country, and added new confusion to disturb the quiet which was setting down over that republic. Insidiously they wrought with an armed power. Under the false pretence of a desire to establish peace, they have destroyed the last remnants of it, and have destroyed the most free and liberal government that had ever attained a permanent foothold in Mexico. They had just passed through such a struggle as we have here passed through. Their collision was with the Catholic Church, with the power of the priesthood, which held three-fourths of her territory, just as we have been driven into collision with the slave power, which owned so much of our territory. They had succeeded in divesting that church of its political power, secularizing its lands and distributing them among the people, and inaugurated a just government, when LOUIS NAPOLEON, with the purpose of limiting our expansion and strengthening his imperial throne by its counterpart in America, refused to recognize the government of JUAREZ, imposed on the people an Austrian for their master, supported him by French armies, boasted that order was founded in Mexico and with Mexico bleeding at his feet, referred to his name and history as the sufficient guarantee that he could impose no government on the Mexicans against the will of the nation. He had forgotten December and the Boulevards, or perhaps they are not in his history. That mission of "restoring order" was undertaken by our European foes, who tenderly, calmly advised that we should not press the South to desperation, but should haste to make terms lest we should be destroyed. We dissembled our indignation at this grave menace and insult with difficulty, but that time of trial to the American republic is now over, and the people have not forgotten the insult, nor ceased to appreciate the greatness of the danger to republican institutions involved in allowing the example of an imperial throne standing on the ruins of an American republic supported by European bayonets.

To-day that necessity has ceased. When the armies of SHERMAN and of GRANT paraded before the President's stand in Washington, in that grand review after their great victories, the representatives of foreign powers stood at the back of the President, and while every European face wore an aspect of polite resignation, our South American friends were radiant with joy, and avowed that our triumph was theirs. [Loud applause.] And whether it be to-day, or to-morrow, or next year, whether LOUIS NAPOLEON shall succeed or not in consolidating the throne of MAXIMILIAN, no matter who may attempt to stop its onward march, or preach moderation or the danger of perpetual war, the introduction of a European Prince into an American Republic, for the purpose of founding on its ruins a hereditary throne, is an insolent defiance of the declaration of President MONROE, and the American people are pledged to resent it. [Applause.] It is vain to attempt to adduce to us evidence that Mexico asserts; there is no dissent with the bayonet at the throat. No argument can be permitted to prove that submission to armed force is free choice. Let them withdraw their armies. [Applause.] Let them leave Mexico. If they don't like the state of anarchy which prevails there, let them leave it to its normal condition. It is not their right to interfere with the internal affairs of Mexico. It is a perpetual menace to us. If they need order, we prefer a different neighbor to LOUIS NAPOLEON, the *liberal* Emperor of France. We wish for no conquests, but we have established freedom here, and we will have freedom from here to Cape Horn. [Applause.] I desire no policy of conquest. I merely stand where President MONROE stood, where HENRY CLAY stood, where DANIEL WEBSTER stood, where the Congress of '26 stood, which sanctioned the Panama mission, in the application of this principle as applied to Mexico, that the people are entitled to work out their own salvation in such form as they may see fit. But we do not recognize a monarchal power as a good nurse to put a republic to. [Applause and laughter.] These are the first results of the war. Fellow-citizens, we stand again in all our integrity and power before the nations of the world, desiring to bully nobody, but remembering that in our own hour of need men tried to bully us. Desiring to preserve all the laws of neutrality, we are resolved that England shall accept and respect her own neutrality laws. [Applause.] Any rule will suit the American people except the insolence and caprice of a Power presuming to domineer over us.

But, fellow-citizens, the war has taught other lessons than these. It has taught us lessons we must, perforce, read and remember, whether we would or not. Why is it that the American Republic, so peaceful, so just, so moderate, so wise as it heretofore has been for eighty years of unbroken internal peace, for the first time plunged into a civil war? It is because we embodied in our institutions an institution which was not reconcilable with the principles on which they all rest. The unanimous declaration of the thirteen colonies of America consecrated forever the groundwork of the nation, the principles of personal freedom and government by law. Government by law was secured in the constitution, personal freedom we sacrificed to an existing interest, supposed to be temporary, admitted to be wrong, difficult of remedy, but to be remedied. But the expansion of our territory inspired that interest as it grew in strength, first with a desire for permanence, then with a desire of power. The addition of the great regions of Florida and Louisiana to the domain of the United States fired the blood of its supporters with the determination of ruling. It was resolved by them to become a power and cease to be merely an interest. It could be tolerated as an interest—it could not be tolerated as a power, and as one which, by political coalition, became the dominant power of the nation. It first asserted itself as a power in the great Missouri Compromise, so long worshiped by all men as the emblem of our peace. Texas was its conquest. The compromise of 1850 was the recognition of its equality with freedom in disposing of the fortunes and fate of the nation. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was its assertion, not merely that it was a power, but that it had a power to rule. The war in Kansas was its struggle to assert against a reluctant people its right to rule. The Dred Scott decision was the sanction of its most insolent claims, by the supreme judicial authority of the nation, before which bowed every dissenting voice in the South. It had made for itself a permanent home in the South, a home full of ideas and arguments for its maintenance and advancement; it seized upon and taught the doctrine of State Rights as one of its bulwarks; it cultivated submission to the local authorities, so that in case of collision, men of the South might prefer their State to the nation. Slavery was first wrong, then excusable, then defensible, then defended by scriptural, historical and political arguments; then advocated and vaunted as the highest development of the social organization. Every principal of human reason was confounded in this deliberate attempt to make right of a wrong. It created for its own uses and purposes a new theology, a new history, a new ethnology for itself. The Southern ethnologist separated the negro from the human race; the Southern religion proclaimed the slave-trade a missionary enterprise; their new Southern morals proclaimed the duty of holding the negro, for his own benefit, as the highest of moral obligations; the new Southern theodicy adduced the highest proofs of the wisdom of God from his placing the black man in subjection to the white; the new Southern history made the chief purpose of the Constitution the protection of this interest; their new system of political economy professed to have found in negro slavery that organization of labor for which the old world had so long striven in vain; their new system of political philosophy added to JEFFERSON'S enumeration of the inalienable rights of man, that of the negro to a master. Admitted to be wrong, it was weak; when merely excusable, the time would come when it would cease to be excused; admitted defensible, it was still on the defensive; but as a power it could control and assume its own position. Thus this interest, admitted at first in the foundation of our great national temple of freedom, undermined its foundation and threatened its overthrow. It was no longer an interest, but a power ready to fight for empire, to assert in arms its authority. Fearful that the intrusion of new ideas might breed doubts, they surrounded their territory with Gorgons and Hydras chimeras dire to repel Northern men—that white men with free ideas could not work in the South, that the Southern sun was fatal to the men of the North, that frightful pestilence walked in darkness to smite the stranger who ventured amongst them. They dreaded the intrusive eye of freedom, tolerated it only blindfold, and thus, firmly imbued with convictions scientifically and logically wrought into a social system, strong in arguments for its support, at peace with their consciences, given over to believe a lie, a territory holding equal in area to the greatest empires of the world—filled with energetic, brilliant, brave, and devoted people, educated in the idea that the State is supreme and could secede at its will, and that even if the State had not that right, it could sanction, and by its authority which they were bound to obey, excuse all who under its bidding took arms against the nation, armed against moral reprobation by pride,—strong against the laws of the land in arms, in the sympathy of many at the North, in a generation educated and devoted to those ideas for which they are ever ready to die, they drew the sword, threw away the scabbard to assert that slavery is the true corner-stone of freedom. That corner-stone on which they sought to raise a new empire now lies crumbled and shattered under the feet of advancing freedom. [Great applause.]

In the stagnant East, these ideas could have laid side by side for generations, sleeping quietly as twin brothers, for there despotism and slavery are as eternal as their deserts, and as shifting as their sands; but in the fruitful and teeming West, the sun makes the tares grow as rankly as the wheat. The same sun ripens the weeds and the corn together, and when the seed of the evil weeds are sown, they will come to maturity and destroy the good grain, if the husbandman does not pluck them out. [Applause.] This has been our task for the four years past. During that time we have been pursued by those who live far from the South, who know nothing of its moral atmosphere, who know nothing of the impulses which drive its people to action, that these men could be conciliated, that you could make compromises with them. They said strike the arms from their hands and they would thenceforth quietly submit. It would suffice that the loyal men of the South should be armed, and the disloyal trodden down, to insure security for the future. What does history say of those views of Southern temper? There was not even an assault and battery committed on behalf of the United States, from the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico. Where then were the loyal friends of the government? There were Union men; but you must translate that into the language of the South. There were many among them who preferred that the government should not be broken up; but if it were to be, they were for the South. They preferred that there should be peace; they were willing to vote that peace should continue, and with it the Union; but if it were to be broken up, then they would not fight against their brethren at home for the maintenance of the Union. They preferred peace at home and war with the United States, to war at home and peace with the United States. They loved the government, but they loved the State better; they were devoted to the nation, but more so to their State. "Our people," was the phrase by which they designated the people of their own State, and "our enemies that by which that they spoke of those born under the same paternal government with them, the loyal men of the North. This temper of mind has not changed, and any man in authority or out of authority, who supposes that repentance has come by castigation, misreads the minds of the men of his own time, and is preparing ruin for himself and his land. [Applause.] If the question were submitted to the vote of the Southern people to-day, whether they will remain a part of the United States, and celebrate with us this glorious day, or expunge from their calendar the Fourth of July, expurgate the Declaration of Independence, restore their slavery system and form an independent government, the vote would be overwhelmingly and unprecedentedly in favor of independence. If that is the sentiment of the Southern people, men of America look well where you tread. There is doubtless a division among them, but it is a division of political parties, more or less devoted to Southern ideas or Southern power. Those who acquiesce readily, and those who acquiesce only under coercion—those who consider their cause hopeless, and are disposed to put the best face they can upon it, and those who lie down with hatred in their hearts, and wake up to invite a French or English army to join with them in the destruction of the republic—these are the only divisions. I know the noble names of PETTIGREW and JOSHUA HILL; and when I have named these men, and added to them JOHN MINOR BOTTS and Gov. AIKIN, I name all I know in all the Southern country who have been so far friends of the nation that they closed their mouths, bowed their heads and allowed the waters of strife to pass over them, trusting to God whether they should survive or perish.

To that people our rulers are now proposing to extend the privilege of governing themselves and *us*—themselves and us! There are precautions to be taken for the future, fellow-citizens. There is such a thing as "making haste slowly." There is such a thing as allowing mens' tempers to cool, time to develop their purposes, time to pick out instruments on whom you can rely, to count heads and see where an election will land you. Do not then hasten it. Reinstated today in authority, read the transaction of the loyal Legislature of Virginia, and tell how you are going to get cordial support or sympathy from such men—men burning with the passion of the war in every branch, the men who are known enemies to the government everywhere elected to offices in every department of authority except the powerless, impotent and deluded Governor. Every attempt to discriminate loyal from disloyal was hooted down in the twinkling of an eye at the first session, mocking and jeering at the oath which was meant to separate the true from the false, the "test" oath was known as the "detested" oath in the vocabulary of loyal reorganized Virginia. These are therefore precautions absolutely necessary.

We have disposed of the doctrine of secession by the bayonet; but that their acute legal suggestion that although the State has not the right to rebel, yet the citizens are bound to obey it and it stand between them and responsibility incurred in fighting for it against the nation, may be effectually put down, it must be refuted as it only can be by the judgment of death on their leading traitor. [Loud and long continued applause.] I am not bloody-minded, gentlemen, and I think mere personal punishment at the end of the war, by which two or three hundred thousand men have been laid in bloody graves, has no relation to the ordinary purposes of punishment. If you could punish so as to break and destroy the power of the aristocracy which inaugurated the war, it were well; but Congress has refused to pass the law which deprived them of their citizenship, and now the supreme law of the land forbids it, the opportunity is gone, and gone forever. They have suffered, and suffered much by the confiscation of their slaves; the next best punishment is to deprive them of the rights of citizenship. But the mere hanging of men has no power to prevent such a rebellion as this, wherein men have staked hundreds of thousands of lives on the issue, and died glorying in their cause. By hanging them you would only be multiplying the number of martyrs, while materially diminishing that of criminals. But they should be stamped with the foul taint of treason, not allowed to glory over their struggle against the nation, to remain the heroes of the South, as they are at this day. When the vanquished Colonel can hang his sword over his door, and in after years boast of it to his grand-children, you have left the seeds of future rebellion, the temptation for the future; and whether any one be living or not, and whether one or two more are immaterial, but it is material that these great words of the constitution "that this constitution and the laws of the United States, made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme laws of the land," shall be understood to mean what they say, to be resisted by no wire-drawn pleas, to be avoided by no plea of State rights, to be stripped of authority by no immunity claimed under any obligation to obey the constitution of the State; so that the man who takes his musket to resist it shall know that he commits the crime, and not his State. The judgment of the court will clear him of every delusion on the subject, so that hereafter he will not be troubled by metaphysical arguments on State rights, which are national wrongs, but he may go to his doom justly, as well as legally. [Applause.] The kindly advice of our English cousins and our French revolutionary friends, preaching moderation at the hour of victory, is good, but we cannot but remember that their friends are the ones that are to suffer. Hopes of foreign aid from those powers weighed heavily in causing the rebellion, and they naturally have an interest in preventing the extreme penalty of the law from falling on the heads of those they tempted and deserted. We can understand that they have an interest in still keeping open a cleavage in the fast closing rock of the republic, wherein foreign powers may again force a lever to shake the republic to its foundations. Fellow-citizens, when we feel the need of it, we will ask their advice, but we look alone to our laws for the rule of our action, and to the moderation of the people to prevent the stain of useless blood upon our hands; we advise England to remember NAPOLEON, and EMMETT and O'BRIEN; the massacred Indians, who only fought to throw off a foreign yoke, which England feared we would impose on the South; and LOUIS NAPOLEON to remember NEY and ABDEL KADER, the massacre of the Boulevards and the deportation of one-half the members of the Assembly of France, as the measures of his mercy. We are to-day a nation in spite of their advice, their enmity and their efforts; silence would better become them, save us the trouble of flinging their crimes in their teeth to expose the motives of their unasked advice. [Great applause.]

That disposes of one great precautionary measure.

We cannot govern this immense region by military power. That would be to create pro-consuls to whom armies will become devoted, in whom the spirit of ambitious power will grow and become strong, and one of whom may, like CÆSAR, march across the Rubicon on the insidious pretext of the public good, when America may be as Rome was. Military government in vast regions of territory, over great populations, is inconsistent, not only with the principles of our institutions, but with the permanence and integrity of the American Government, and, therefore, must be excluded from everybody's mind. If you wish a temporary civil government, let it be organized by law; but we must recognize, not only personal freedom, but the principles of self-government. We want no rebel State government; we want still less a military government; a rebel government is safer than a military government. We do not want oligarchies of professed Union men, who have been so low down out of sight that nobody can define their relations to the rebellion, or men who treacherously sympathized with the power that was, and now meanly seek to serve with the power that is. We want the free government of the loyal men of the South who are on our side, who will draw the sword for us and will maintain our rights when they are threatened, and are powerful enough to maintain the authority of the State Government at home. There is no white population at the South, no great mass of it anywhere who will conform to these conditions. After you have erased from the list of voters every man you can clearly prove to have been a Secessionist, after you have sifted clear all you can call the loyal men, you have men who sympathized with the rebellion, have given it their countenance, if not their active aid, by their arms and their money; can they be relied on in any emergency? The Secessionists of the South are the heroes of the South—toasted, feted, worshipped. This day ROBERT LEE could carry every electoral vote of every Southern State for the Presidency of the United States, and I would not swear he could not carry some Northern States I could name. [Laughter and applause.] Under a reorganization on the basis of the white population, the South will be more united and powerful when she drew the sword.

But there is a mass of population there, that is on the side of the United States, against all white men at the South, whether Union or Secession, who to-day have a part in the Declaration of Independence which they never had before, and which they have earned on the battle-field, by the side of these gentlemen bearing the uniforms of the nation. On many a bloody battle-field they have proven that they are men, not beasts. [Applause.] Will any body on this subject venture to moot the small paltry question that hitherto has divided Illinois, and wearied the people of other States, of the voting of a handful of negroes lost in the midst of white millions? Is that the way to state a grave national question, or is it wise in these gentlemen of the abolition schools to be always talking of the justice and humanity of the thing, just as if justice or humanity ever determined any great question of morals in the world. It is not a question but of political dynamics. It is a question of power, not of right—a question of salvation, not of morals. The alternatives are before us of a republican or military government, or independence for the South.

No State government has ever been recognized which ostracized a majority or any great mass of the people. When slavery existed, slaves were merged in the use of the master. But the right of the State to ostracize a great mass of free negroes has never been recognized. They were a handful everywhere but in Maryland—and there they voted with the whites on the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. If this precedent be set now, it is for the first time to be set. When negroes become free they become a part of the people of the nation; and to ostracize them is to sanction a principle fatal to American free government.

In South Carolina there are twice as many negroes as whites; in Mississippi there are more negroes than whites; in Alabama, in Louisiana and in Georgia they are nearly equal. They are now in sufficient numbers at the South to control the result of any election. "They will vote with their masters," insidious gentlemen tell us. Then at least let their masters be under the necessity of touching their hats to them to get their votes. [Laughter and applause.] "They are not intelligent enough to vote," another says. They know, fellow-citizens, a gray uniform from a blue one. [Applause.] They know a Yankee from their masters. [Applause.] They have fought well under Yankee leadership; may be they can vote as intelligently under Yankee leadership. [Continued applause.] They are not spread in equal masses over the Southern country, but they are congregated in particular districts that border the Atlantic, the Gulf and the Mississippi, and are in immense majorities in fully one-third of the Congressional Districts of the South. They can break the terrible unity of the Southern vote that plunged us into the rebellion. Men who are not capable of understanding considerations like these had better go and whine about negro votes. I have seen about as much of negroes as any of you, have lived as near them, and suppose I have as much prejudice toward them as any of you; but to talk of this after we have had to call them to our aid in putting down this rebellion is either driveling folly or infinite meanness. [Applause.] If you did not wish to have the negro hereafter to enjoy the rights of a man, why did you bury him on the battle-field? [Applause.] You, white men of Illinois, why did you not have the quota of your State increased so that the negro should not be needed? [Applause.] We, of Maryland, carried emancipation by going to the poor white men in the southern portion of the State and showing them that the negro could relieve them from military service. They did not stop to discuss his right to political privileges then. If he is their and your equal on the battle-field, in the service of the country, he is, and should be, at the ballot-box; [applause]—and if he is not your equal on the battle-field, then you have cheated the United States, to the injury of the national cause, to save yourselves from service. [Renewed applause.] There is nothing in President JOHNSON'S proclamation which assumes to conclude the judgment of the Congress of the United States, or the recognition of State Governments in the rebel States. He may have had more confidence in the white people of the South than I have—he may have desired to give them a golden opportunity of refuting every slander and silencing every doubt regarding their loyalty. He might have a hope that when they should be called upon to vote on their constitutions under his proclamation, to be ready to present them to Congress in the form of petitions, for they would be nothing else, that seeing the signs of the times and what justice and humanity require, or rather what the long-headed people of the North will naturally suppose their safety requires, they may incorporate universal suffrage as the basis of their constitutions. I shall rejoice with him if that result shall come about, but I am far from expecting it. I will now believe, until I learn the contrary, that that was his purpose. I will not believe the declaration of any person who says he is opposed to it. He knows that the only authority that can recognize State Governments at the South is the Congress which admits their Representatives and Senators that it must judge of the republicanism of their form of government. I turn to them with some doubt, but with earnest hopes, and I appeal to them to be ready for any emergency, to be caught by no snare, to yield to no solicitations, not to take any man's declaration as to the safety of trusting the whole mass of the rebels of the South with the control of the Southern States, but to remember that a revolutionary minority can and will throw almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of legislation; that the minority of the Southern delegations, joined with interested and discontented men from the North, may clog and even arrest the wheels of government on any bill; that they can organize a powerful opposition to the payment of our national debt, and the imposition of taxes, unless we agreed to their demands to reinstate rebel officers, place their wounded on your pension lists, or indemnify slaveholders for their slaves. I pray these gentlemen to look this thing in the eye, and if they have no regard for "justice and humanity," I would say to them, "I, like you, gentlemen, am no enthusiast. I am very little of a philanthropist. I have no supreme love of the intellectual superiority of the negro over the white; but I know that his vote is important, and if I have not much respect for justice and humanity, I have for the 5-20s [laughter and applause;] I have great respect for the integrity of the government and the possibility of carrying on its machinery, and if their constitution does not give the mass of the negroes the right of voting on equal terms with the loyal white men, not those who can read, where it has been a penitentiary offence to teach one to read for twenty-two years; that is trifling with grave matters, but to that mass of the negro population whom we subjected to the draft, and at whose hands we sought aid in our hour of weakness; the safety of the nation requires republican principles, requires that no such government shall be recognized as republican in form, that no Representative or Senator from such a State shall be admitted to either House, or even complimented with the privilege of the floor. We need the votes of all the colored people; it is numbers, not intelligence, that counts at the ballot-box,—it is right intention, and not philosophical judgment, that casts the vote. [Applause.] More glorious still would it be for Congress to follow the great example we have just had of abolishing slavery by an amendment of the constitution. Let them pass by their two-thirds majority, in both Houses of Congress, an amendment of the constitution, securing forever the mass of the people as the basis of the republican government of the United States, and submit it this very coming Winter, before the Legislatures adjourn, for their information. [Applause.] And when it shall have received the assent of three-fourths of those now recognized as States and represented in Congress, let Congress instantly proclaim it as the fundamental law of the land, valid and binding as the constitution itself, of which they will thus have made it a part, under which they sit, of which no State caprice, no question of political parties, nothing in the future, except the triumph of slavery over free institutions, can ever shake or call in question. [Applause.] Then all the proclamations of the Declaration of Independence will be executed; this government will rest on the rights of individual liberty and the right of every man to bear a share in the government of the country whose laws he obeys and whose bayonet in the hour of danger he bears. And the personal freedom which the dark children of the republic have won by our blood and theirs, will not be a vain mockery, exposed to violation at the caprice of their masters, enthroned in the Legislature, on the bench and in the Executive Chamber, but, secured by the bayonet they hold, and the ballot they cast, will be liberty guarded by power.

ORATION OF SENATOR SHERMAN AT WARREN, OHIO.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I congratulate you on the happy auspices under which we meet this day, to celebrate our national holiday Never before since the birth of our country have we had the same cause to exalt the 4th day of July, as we have this day. Never before did the truths of the declaration of American Independence stand out in such living light as they do this day. We have often before celebrated the 4th day of July by such scenes as these—by popular assemblies, by orations and songs, by rockets and bonfires, by all the manifestations of joy. Foreigners, and especially our English neighbors, have ridiculed the exaggeration of national pride shown by us on the Fourth of July; but now all your joy, your pride, your boasting, cannot express the feeling of exultation with which, by the judgment of all mankind, we may this day celebrate our national holiday.

Hitherto we could not read this declaration without a mental reservation. We could not rest our national history upon the exalted maxim that "all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain malienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and pursuit of happiness;" for we know, as a practical fact, that our government did not act upon this maxim. Whenever this declaration was read some would say it meant "white" men, but all had to admit that four millions of slaves among us were not free, and did not enjoy their liberty and the fruits of their own labor. We need no longer amend this declaration, nor explain it, nor apologize for it. We act upon it. It will soon be engrafted in the Constitution of the United States. We may now stand up among the nations of men with no charge of hypocrisy written on our forehead. We can make this declaration good in its length and breadth, to the native and the foreigner, to white and black, to any creature upon whom the Almighty has stamped the lineaments of "MAN."

On such an occasion as this it is proper to recall the well-known history of this declaration. It was not the hasty ebullition of passion, but was the result of ten years' deliberation and debate. It is not the theory of a philosopher woven in the brain of learning and enthusiasm, but the announcement of fundamental principles by practical men, who were about to stake their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor in its support.

The contest between Great Britain and her American colonies sprang from the attempt, by Parliament, to tax the colonies. In 1764, under the administration of GEORGE GRENVILLE, it was first seriously debated whether Parliament had a right to tax America. It was decided in the affirmative. The Stamp Act, passed in March, A. D. 1765, provided that all instruments in writing in the colonies were to be executed on stamped paper, to be purchased from the agents of the British Government. The colonists were not represented in Parliament, and thus was presented the question whether their money could be taken without their assent. If so, they were the subjects, not only of the King of Great Britain, but of the people of Great Britain, represented in Parliament.

Previous to the agitation of this measure, the warmest feeling existed between the colonies and the mother country. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was examined before the House of Commons in reference to the Stamp Act. "What," he was asked, "was the temper of America toward Great Britain, before the year 1763?"

"The best in the world. They submitted willingly to the government of the Crown, and paid, in all their courts, obedience to the acts of Parliament. They were led by a thread. They had not only a respect, but an affection for Great Britain—for its laws, its customs and manners, and even a fondness for its fashions. Natives of Great Britain were always treated with particular regard."

"And what is their temper now?"

"Oh, very much altered."

"If the act is not repealed, what do you think will be the consequence?"

"A total loss of the respect and affection the people of America bear to this country."

"Do you think the people of America would submit to pay the stamp duty if it was moderated?"

"No, never, unless compelled by force of arms."

Such was the commencement of the controversy, and, as FRANKLIN supposed, the stamp act led to all modes of opposition and resistance. The stamp distributors were hung in effigy, and driven to the protection of military posts and forts. Bells were tolled, and ships displayed their colors at half-mast. At New-York the act was carried about the streets on a pole surmounted by a death's head, with a scroll bearing the inscription: "The folly of England and ruin of America."

Put a far more important result followed the passage of the Stamp Act. It led to a profound and comprehensive study and debate of all the difficult problems affecting human society—the powers of governments and the rights of individuals. It commenced an age of political ethics. Obnoxious acts of parliament were renewed or repealed, as Whig or Tory gained the ascendency, but the discussion went on. The relative duties and rights of king, commons and people soon gave way to broader questions. What rights had either of them in America? What natural rights were given by God to men? What was the object of government, and for whose benefit was it to be administered? These were discussed in popular assemblies, in the pulpit, and before the people, and in pamphlets and essays, marked with great ability. The colonies had become schools of political science, and each Colonial Assembly was in a continuous struggle with a loyal Governor about "their rights and liberties."

The speaker then proceeded to sketch the history of the Declaration of Independence, and said:

The declaration consists of two distinct parts. First, the assertion of fundamental principles; and second, an arraignment of Great Britain for a violation of these principles. The latter justified the war of Independence. But when the new government was subsequently organized by the National Convention, it failed to secure to a portion of its inhabitants the rights declared in the declaration to be self-evident and inalienable, and this was the foundation of our recent war. I do not arraign the framers of the constitution for this inconsistency, for they freely admitted and and deeply deplored it. Union was then vital to preserve them from anarchy. This Union could not be effected except by a continuance of slavery. They secured the ultimate suppression of the slave trade and believed they had secured the ultimate abolition of slavery. They struggled hard and long to place their work on the broader foundation of universal liberty. But Georgia and South Carolina would not. They then dealt with facts as they found them, and relying on the future, they excluded all mention of slavery in the constitution. Causes subsequently occurring increased vastly the property interest in slaves, and self-interest proved too strong for principle. It required a second war to make good the declaration, and this second war was just as necessary as the war of Independence. And it is the glorious results of this war that give to this Fourth of July its peculiar significance.

The exception of universal freedom allowed to continue when the constitution was framed, became the occasion of the recent attempt to subvert the government, slavery was at war with every principle of our government, and no philosophical proposition was ever truer than the one stated by Mr. LINCOLN—"I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved. I do not expect the house to fall; but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other." The struggle was as inevitable as the perpetual struggle between good and evil, but the people of the Free States earnestly and anxiously avoided it—put it off—compromised it, and would not be driven into it, until the advocates of slavery laid hold of the pillars of our temple, and undertook to overthrow with force our National Union.

Four years ago this day, the Congress of the United States was convened in extraordinary session, and our late lamented President announced the commencement of civil war. In his message, after stating the attack upon Fort Sumter, he says: "In this act they have forced upon the country the distinct issue, immediate dissolution or blood, and this issue embraces more than the fate of these United States. It presents to the whole family of man the question whether a constitutional republic or Democracy, a government of the people by the same people, can or cannot maintain its territorial integrity against its own domestic foes. It presents the question whether discontented individuals, too few in number to control the administration, can, upon the pretenses made in this case, arbitrarily break up this government, and thus practically put an end to free government upon the earth."

We accepted the issue, and entered upon the contest, not with any purpose to cure this error of the National Convention; with no purpose to abolish slavery, but simply to preserve our national existence. No friendly voice came from our sister nations of the earth. We were without an army or navy or money, and with no experience in, or preparation for, military operations, while our enemy was armed and boastful and arrogant. Before the first blow was struck, England recognized the rebels as a belligerent power, entitled to precisely the same consideration as the United States. She built, and manned and armed vessels to prey upon our commerce. Her statesmen and press told us we could not conquer the South, and that we were fighting for an unworthy purpose. Other nations of Europe adopted the same policy. France availed herself of our difficulties to plant an Emperor on our southern border in defiance of the well-established policy of our Government.

But a far more dangerous aspect of the contest was in the fact that, for fear of division among ourselves, we could not, at the beginning, adopt the true military policy. The slaves of the South were the weakness and strength of our enemies. They were his weakness, because, as slaves, they were his natural enemies. All the instincts of humanity will arraign a slave on the side of those who promise him freedom. They were the strength of our enemies, because they produced food, and thus enabled all the able-bodied white men to become soldiers. We could, at the beginning, have armed these slaves, but to do so would have aroused prejudice, passion and parties among us. We had to await the slow discipline of adversity. Mr. LINCOLN kept pace with the body of the people, and step by step slaves were protected, employed, armed, organized and freed. In the meantime, our vast physical forces were being developed; money poured in a continuous stream from the voluntary offerings of the people; leaders, fitted to command, advanced from the mass of our armies; our soldiers became the best in the world, and the result is victory and peace.

But through what fearful dangers have we passed? What dark and gloomy days have marked this contest! The two battles at Bull Run are the nightmare of the war. Two years ago this day, on the heights of Gettysburgh, was fought one of the battles which change the current of history. If we had lost, who can tell the probable fate of our country? One year ago was the gloomiest period of the war. We had made extraordinary efforts to collect vast forces, and these were organized into two separate armies, with a determination to overwhelm the enemy by a bold aggressive campaign. The progress of the war was rapidly exhausting our physical force. Our finances were becoming seriously involved by the depreciation of our credit, or paper money; and, worse than all, large masses of our countrymen, discouraged or dissatisfied, had openly and secretly organized a party upon the avowed declaration that the war was a failure, and that hostilities must cease. One of these armies had met unprecedented difficulties, but although these were overcome, it was by a fearful sacrifice of life, and this campaign was so exhaustive that this army could only wait in sight of the rebel capital. Every eye was bent upon the army of which the soldiers from Ohio were so conspicuous a part; every hope rested upon its success. The national heart beat freer when Atlanta was taken, but this was only the beginning of a march that opened the door to peace, to liberty, to union and to victory.

And now, fellow-citizens, we rejoice over the end of all these vicissitudes, and let us, for a moment, contemplate the results: First of all, we have our country—"'Tis of thee, sweet land of liberty—of thee I sing." We are a part of a great, powerful people, so strong in physical resources, that we need not fear any nation in war, and may cultivate the arts of peace without our courage or power being called into question. We are part of a country, vast in territorial extent, reaching from sea to sea, with well-marked boundaries, which will, in due time, be extended.

We have shown our power to preserve our territorial limits. Secession, dissolution, division will not frighten us hereafter, during our generation. We have the production and soil of almost every climate. We have mountains and rivers, forests and plains, that will compare with any in the world. We have minerals of every kind in great abundance, of easy access, and their rich stores are now largely contributing to the national resources. The Almighty God has deposited within the limits of our country, all the best gifts of his Providence, and invites us to use, occupy and possess them.

Again we have by this war placed the National Government upon the secure basis of principle. A struggle has been going on from the beginning to strengthen the State Government at the expense of the National. This culminated in the avowal that each State might, being herself the judge of the cause, rightfully withdraw from the Union. This cause was the dogma upon which the rebellion rested. If successful, it would soon have scattered into hostile fragments all that was left of the old Union. It will no longer disturb our national politics. "The rights of the States," when hereafter used as a party cry, will only mean those subordinate rights and duties, withheld from the National Government and granted by the people to the State organization. The National Government will be held to be, as it was declared to be by the constitution, supreme within its prescribed powers, with ample agencies within itself to limit, control and adjudge its own powers.

Again, as one of the incidents of this war, we have abolished slavery. This exceptional deformity of our system seemed to have been ground into the very foundations of our government. It pervaded all things. It gave a stormy, boisterous and violent turn to our politics. It bred a race of desperadoes, who, regarding lawless violence as chivalry, converted our legislative halls into dens of wrangling bullies. All the bitterness of our political life has arisen from slavery, indefensible in principle, inconsistent with the theory of a republican government, revolting in its actual exhibition of the worst passion, both of master and slave, injurious to the States harboring it, by preventing their progress. Yet it was adhered to as if the whole object of government was to catch and secure slaves. It controlled parties, Presidents and Congress, and was so securely rooted in the customs and laws of the Southern States that nothing but the terrible ag

little steamer, owned by Mr. MOON, is constantly running on the lake for the convenience of visitors.

THE RACE COURSE.

Three-fourths of a mile from the village is a model affair of its kind. It is owned by a few wealthy gentlemen, who originally designed, and who have succeeded thus far in freeing it of all the objectional features so conspicuous elsewhere. The names of the corporators is sufficient guarantee that nothing improper will be tolerated. To secure this end, JOHN MORRISSEY has been given the management, under the directors of the whole place, and last season the grounds were visited by whole families. Sixty thousand dollars was paid for the grounds, and the profits of last season, some $12,000, have since been used to embellish the place. A new main grand stand has been erected, trees set out, walks graveled, and everything conducive to the pleasure of visitors has been done. The company is chartered as the "Saratoga Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses," and the officers and stockholders are: WM. R. TRAVERSE, of New-York, President; LEONARD W. JEROME, New-York, Vice-President; Judge JOHN H. WHITE, of Saratoga, Treasurer; CHARLES WHEATLEY, of Louisville, Ky., Secretary. The other stockholders are Commodore VANDERBILT, New-York; JOHN M. B. DAVIDSON, of Albany; E. CORNING, Jr., Albany; GEORGE OSGOOD, New-York; LOVEL PURDY, New-York; JAMES M. MARVIN, of United States Hotel; PAUL R. FORBES, JAMES WATSON and FRANCIS MORRIS. The trotting season will be commenced on the 11th inst., with as good stables as were ever known before, it is believed. The racing season will commence on the 7th of August.

THE RIDES—A NEW ONE.

The rides about Saratoga are confined principally to and about the lake, by three different roads, and to the battle-ground—memorable as the place where Gen. BURGOYNE surrendered the British army (less than 6,000 men) to Gen. GATES, Oct. 17, 1777. A new and broad avenue, starting from Broadway opposite the Union Hotel, and extending to the lake, and passing the race course, is now being opened and graded, which, when completed, will be a great improvement, though the existing roads are good dirt courses.

OF CARRIAGES

there is a goodly supply of barouches and other four-wheeled vehicles, and the best average lot of horses ever kept for hire. The proprietors of the race-track, in this as well as several other local affairs, have introduced a reform. Last year the livery-stable men, availing themselves of the opportunity when there was a crowd to attend the races, charged whatever they pleased, not unfrequently as high as $24 for a double team. These gentlemen have now fixed the maximum price for a carriage, with accommodations for six persons, at $6, to the lake; and if the regulations are violated they threaten to stock the place themselves with teams. Visitors should bear this in mind, and not be imposed upon.

Last year, when the season commenced, a crowd of thieves, three-card-monte men and their associates, came up and were landed at the depot. Mr. MORRISSEY, with several detectives, was on the lookout for them, and MORRISSEY, in a very quiet way, sent them all back. He said to them: "Boys, I never interfere with your game—don't you interfere with mine; if you do, I will have every one of you sent to the Penitentiary for six months." This timely advice sent the crowd back to New-York again.

OF WALKS,

the most agreeable one is the grounds in which Congress Spring is located, and the next best to the plaza of the Union Hotel. The first-named is kept by the proprietors of the Spring in a neat condition, and the place would do credit to any city as a park. In this village there always appears to be a good breeze stirring, and during the last week, while the residents of New-York were sweltering in the heat, here it has been cool and comfortable.

THE SPRINGS.

There are eight mineral springs used to a greater or less extent, the principal one, however, is the Congress. The others are the Columbian, near the Congress; Empire, north of these one mile; Saratoga Star Spring, near the last; High Rock Spring, adjoining the Star, and the first spring discovered, which event took place in 1776; Pavilion, not much used; Hamilton Spring, rear of Congress Hall; Clarendon Spring, on the Clarendon Hotel grounds.

HOTELS.

There are no less than ten hotels for the accommodation of visitors, two of them—the Union and Congress—equal to anything east of Chicago, and at least a score of large boarding-houses, some of them containing as many as one hundred rooms.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

This day was celebrated in a very quiet way, and but for the Messrs. LELAND would have been passed by almost without any public demonstration. Not because the residents and visitors here are less loyal than people elsewhere, but the trustees of the town passed a very stringent ordinance, prohibiting not only the use but also the sale of all fulminating compounds, under heavy pains and penalties. This action was prompted by the disastrous fire on the Fourth last year, which is said to have been caused by a single fire-cracker. Think of an American village celebrating the National Anniversary without using fire-works! I should not be surprised if the ghost of the elder ADAMS appeared to some of the Trustees last night; he prophecied that in all future time the day would be celebrated by burning much gunpowder. Think how the youthful patriots suffered, to say nothing of the dealers in combustible materials, who had laid in large stocks, which they are not allowed to sell! Young America was sadly disappointed. At early morn, however, the bells rang forth a "merry peal;" (I never could appreciate the sentimentality which pronounces the ding-donging of a bell "merry;" but perhaps I have no ear for music;) but let that pass; the bells were rung right lustily, and such a clatter was made as to disturb the morning nap of a large number of people. The weather was, of course, "glorious;" it always was so on the Fourth as far back as my memory goes, and that is a long way; and there was a general rush for Congress Spring; that was a terrible thirsty crowd yesterday. Five glasses apiece; then a walk around the park; five glasses more; another walk; more mineral water, and thus a host of city folk went it (they had no other way to give vent to their patriotic impulses) until crowded out by a troop of country people who swarmed in and took quiet possession; and they went to drinking, drank and drank, and then walked and drank again. Saratoga is a wonderfully thirsty place, and the fact cannot be accounted for in any rational way. It is said that one of the "plungers"—boys who dip up the water—actually sank from exhaustion; but of this I am not certain. From morning till night the streets were thronged with good-natured people, moving up and down on either side of Broadway, in solemn silence, as if the trustees had issued a fulmination against making a noise.

THE LOCAL CELEBRATION.

The village trustees failed, if they made the attempt, to get up a demonstration, and the only public observance of the day beside the clanging of bells, the closing of places of business, and a general lounging about by the people, was some foolish fellow with more muscle than brains, walking across Broadway on a rope stretched from the house-tops, *a la* BLONDIN.

AT THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Something respectable in its way was done at the Baptist Church where an address suited to the natural aspirations of the day, was delivered by Rev. Dr. SPRING; the Declaration—which our forefathers made, but which has not yet been fully carried into effect—that all men were born free and equal, &c., was read. And here a new feature was introduced—one worthy of imitation throughout the land in all time to come—the reading of the Emancipation Proclamation. The day that proclamation was issued will at some future time be made a holiday.

THE CELEBRATION AT UNION HOTEL.

The patriotic efforts of the LELANDS saved Saratoga from everlasting disgrace. They got up a celebration, paid their money for it, and I hope will be liberally rewarded. Maj. W. W. LELAND knows how to keep a hotel, and knows how to feed an army; GRANT says so, and he knows, for the Major was once comissary upon GRANT's Staff, while the latter was commanding the Army of the Tennessee. In a moment of inspiration the suggestion was made to celebrate the Fourth, and perpetuate the memory of the old army, by having a reunion of officers belonging to the Tennessee army. GRANT promised to attend; LOGAN and a majority of the Generals formerly attached to that grand old army, promised to come also. Upon these promises Col. HILLYER, formerly of Gen. GRANT's Staff, and Maj. LELAND, went to work. Saratoga and the Union Hotel was the place designated for the reunion. These gentlemen did their part; but unfortunately only a few officers of that army could be present. The dinner, a superb one, was given, and while many of the heroes were absent, there was nevertheless a goodly array of men who have served their country faithfully. SCHOFIELD, SICKLES, LEW WALLACE, INGALLS, TYLER, ROBINSON, KILPATRICK, DEVENS, KAUTZ, HILLYER, KNOX, and other military men, sandwiched with such citizens as Recorder HOFFMAN, Rev. Dr. SPRING, Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, the genial poet SAXE, ex-President PAEZ, of Venezuela; STEPHEN H. ALDEN, Esq., President of the Albany Exchange Bank; M. C. STANLEY, Esq., of New-York, and others. There were also other tables: Col. MCEHNRY, Col CAMPBELL, of Gen. SCHOFIELD's Staff; Col. PERCY WYNDHAM and Maj. LORD; Surgeon MILLAN, late of Gen. SHERMAN's Staff; Maj. NICHOLS; Col. COPENGER, Fifteenth New-York Cavalry; Col. RANDOL, of the Second New-York Cavalry.

Toasts pertinent to the occasion were drank, and responses were made by Gens. Sickles, Schofield, Kilpatrick, Wallace, Col. Hillyer, Maj. Nichols, Rev. Mr. Chapin, Recorder Hoffman, John G. Saxe, and several other gentlemen.

Letters in response to invitations to be present were read, the writers regretting their inability to attend, from a number of distinguished personages, among whom were Gen. Grant, Secretary Seward, G. Francis Train, Wm. Ross Wallace, (who contributed a song,) Gen. Howard, Hon. John A. King, Rear-Admiral Porter, Gen. Heintzelman, Gen. S. Williams, B. Silliman, James T. Brady, Vice-Admiral Farragut, Gov. Curtin, Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, Simon Cameron, and others.

The following characteristic letter was received from G. FRANCIS TRAIN:

No. 138½ MADISON-AVENUE, NEW-YORK.

Dear W. W. Leland, Esq.;

Whether on the gallows high,
Or in the battle's van,
The fittest place for man to die
Is where he dies for man!

Hurrah for GRANT and all his Napoleonic Generals! Well done LELAND. The *Union* on the Fourth is to cheer for the Union.

Our Union eagle is not dead,
Again his giant wings will spread
To sweep upon old England's head.
And clear out MAXIMILIAN!

What next? LELAND at Metropolitan—LELAND in California—LELAND at Sebastopol—LELAND with me in Italy—LELAND with a thousand bedrooms at the Union—LELAND writing me in London, with cheers for the flag from Tennessee—now it is LELAND with the Chief of the Union Army at his opera house at Saratoga. Thanks for remembrance. Newport is my Summer home, but will be with you on the Fourth—in spirit, if not in person. Regards to GRANT.

God bless the Union army,
And the flag by which it stands;
May it preserve with freeman's nerve
What freeman's God demands!

Peal out ye bells, ye women pray,
For never yet went forth
So grand a band for law and land,
As the muster of the North.

But there are no Northerners now and no Southerners. Let us forget and forgive, and in future speak the American language, wear American clothes, and call ourselves Americans.

Sincerely, G. FRANCIS TRAIN.

NATIONAL SONG.

Washington's Red, White and Blue, for July 4, 1865.

By WM. ROSS WALLACE.

O, flag of our country, thy glory
Is safe as when first it unfurled—
Unrent by the murderous traitors
And tyrants which fetter the world!
Thy courage by Crimson is pictured,
Thy white is from Purity true,
A Love spreads upon thee her beauty,
A Star-lighted Heaven of Blue!
Hurrah for the Red, White and Blue
That o'er Lincoln to victory flew,
And cheers for the army and navy,
With Washington's Red, White and Blue.

Of union thou art the broad symbol,
Yet Liberty's imaged in thee;
Thy folds rustle time to the beating
Of hearts that were born to be free;
Thou'rt chosen the standard of millions
Who hither from Tyranny flew,
And ne'er will their freed souls surrender
Thy glorious Heaven of Blue!
Hurrah for the Red, White and Blue,
That o'er LINCOLN to victory flew,
And cheers for all firm Civic Rulers
With Washington's Red, White and Blue!

No lust for the regions of others,
Full wide thy American zone,
And over thee glowing forever
Is "Every One's Right to His Own!"
Then back from thy soil the invader,
But if he should dare rush on thee,
His blood shall but nourish the flowers
That spring from the Land of the Free!
Hurrah for the Red, White and Blue,
That o'er Lincoln to victory flew,
And cheers for Old Union, Old Honor,
With Washington's Red, White and Blue!

O, broad as the great Rose of morning,
That God spreads aloft in His hand,
Great Flag of the Just, thou art spreading,
For all who inhabit the land.
No creed and no color can claim thee,
Alone in thine infinite place,
But there, like a smile of Jehovah,
Thou shin'st for the *whole* Human Race!
Hurrah for the Red, White and Blue,
That o'er Lincoln to victory flew;
Hark! Continents echo the chorus
For Washington's Red, White and Blue!

The above has at least one merit, says its gifted author, "that of embracing *every* point in our national character."

The dinner was all that could have been desired; the tables were neatly decorated, and all, especially the ladies, who were permitted to fill the windows and the vacant space about the tables, were well pleased.

THE BALL.

The ball took place in the new opera-house, which was tastefully decorated with flags and brilliantly lighted with gas for the occasion. There were some three hundred couple present, all neatly and many richly dressed. The attendance was not so large but what all had an opportunity to participate in the dancing. In addition to those present at the time, Gen. BUTTERFIELD, Senator WILKINSON, Mr. JEROME, of New York, and others joined the assembly.

Of all the young ladies present Miss PAUL, of Philadelphia, seemed to be one of the most admired; richly but plainly dressed in pure white, without an ornament, other than what nature gave her, no wonder that so brave and gallant a man as KILPATRICK sought and won the prize.

Mr. ALDEN, of Albany, it was noticeable, had frequently for a partner Mrs. WILLINGTON, of Saratoga, who wore a white silk dress, Honiton lace trimmings, with puffs, plain head-dress and natural roses, black coral bracelets and earrings. There was perhaps no better appearing couple on the floor.

The beautiful and accomplished Mrs. KENNADY secured the attentions of Senator WILKINSON and Gen. SCHOFIELD. This lady was neatly and richly attired.

Mrs. M. C. STANLEY, of New-York, wore a white satin skirt, with blue tunic, trimmed with black and white points, and lace and pearl trimmings. Hair dressed in Grecian style, with gold band and diamonds and opals. No lady on the floor was more admired.

Mrs. HILLBORN, of Washington, D. C., wore a pink moire antique, lace trimmings, head-dress of lace and natural flowers.

Mrs. Gen. HAGADORN, of Baltimore, pearl colored silk, black velvet trimmings; Miss BABBITT, of New-York, lemon buff shenal silk, hair Pompadour trimmed with tea roses; Mrs. THOMPSON, New-York, purple silk, black lace trimmings; Mrs. A. S. BAXTER, New-York, apple-green silk and black point lace shawl; Mrs. GRAVES, Buffalo, green silk trimmed white, black lace shawl, hair white trimmings with frosted flowers; E. A. KELLY, purple dress trimmed with steel and jet; Mrs. M., of New-York, very stylish white India silk dress, Pompadour style, trimmed with green velvet and Grecian coiffeur; Mrs. S., New-York, white silk and black lace entwined with red velvet. Time as well as space prohibit the extending of this, to the ladies, most interesting part of this letter. It is but justice to say that the dresses above described were a fair representation of the whole. All were richly dressed, all more or less neatly and appropriately, as tastes, fortunately, differ in this world. MONKS' band furnished music for the occasion, and all passed off merrily until 3 o'clock A. M., when the last couples retired, the gas was turned off, and thus ended the first reunion of the officers of the Army of the Tennessee festival. E. A. P.

THE FOURTH AT SARATOGA.

Another Account—Reading of the Declaration of Independence and the Emancipation Proclamation—Miscellaneous.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Tuesday, July 4, 1865.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The most remarkable feature of the celebration here, is stillness. Rarely have our ears on such an occasion been so little tortured with detonating sounds. No exploding crackers or booming artillery disturbed the repose of the night, or interrupted the delicious morning sleep. Noise was repressed by the hand of power as a security against fire, an element which this city of fountains seems to lack the means of combatting. The dusty ruins of former conflagrations from this sad defect, are a marked feature of the place at this time, and no wonder that caution should be exercised against a repetition of similar visitations. Only an occasional cracker is stealthily exploded by the patriotic boys, as a reminder of former jubilations.

The morning was balmy and beautiful. The birds were in tune, and the early bells came to their help just to remind one on awaking, that no ordinary day had dawned upon the world. What we lack in noise, is more than made up by gentle breezes, the softened radiance of the sun shining through the drapery of the clouds, or the leafy canopy over so much of this city of the springs. Saratoga is a sort of paradisical garden of oriental creation, being divided up between lawns, forests and fountains, and is every year becoming more and more attractive to the lovers of pleasure. It is for the living people as the ancient elysians were for monarchs and their courtly flatterers. It is a remarkable feature of our country, that those enormous structures in our country, and their ornamental grounds, which correspond to the Windsors, Versailles and San Souci of the Old World, are for sailors, soldiers, the rich, the insane and the unfortunate, or are contrived to give pleasure to the masses rather than to the aristocratic and exclusive few. This will become more and more the tendency of society as the rights of man are better understood, and governments learn that their success depends, not upon class privileges, but upon the greater amount of happiness which they confer upon the greater number. Here, at Saratoga, accommodations are provided for those of moderate means, as well as the millionair, and all alike meet to enjoy the places of public resort. Black and white now sip at the same fountains. I do not remember to have seen the like before.

A noticeable feature of the day was the patriotic assemblage over which Dr. SPRING presided in the Baptist Church. It was hastily called, but well attended and ably sustained. The Doctor on taking the chair, suggested the propriety of beginning with the acknowledgment of God, and called for the singing to the tune of Old Hundred, of WATT's sublime hymn, beginning:

"Before Jehovah's awful throne,
Ye nations, bow with sacred joy."

Dr. KING, missionary to Greece, followed with a patriotic prayer, when the venerable Chairman said, that no day like this had occurred in the history of our nation—a day not of partial, but universal freedom. He was profoundly affected in contemplating God's agency in our country's history for the past four years, every stage of which revealed a divine hand. Had the Bull Run battles been victorious to our arms the nation would have sunk back into its old condition and the conflict between free and slave labor might have gone on for ages. God had used our defeats as well as our victories to achieve his own purpose of freedom to the enslaved—a purpose as far as possible from any design of ours in the first years of the war. These were remarkable thoughts from a man so charged with pro-slavery proclivities, showing that there is but one feeling among us, that slavery was a thing to be got rid of, though we differed as to the mode of effecting it, till God resolved for us the difficult question by the events of the war. Dr. S. also alluded to our earlier deliverances as a nation, and especially in the war of the Revolution, and seemed deeply to feel, what every one must feel who duly regards the facts, that God had a special care over us, as if designing by our means to accomplish his great purpose of general enlightenment and elevation for a fallen and suffering race. He anticipated a wonderful development of our national power. "I am more than three score and ten," he added, "and cannot expect to see it myself, not in its culmination, but our children and children's children will enjoy the magnificent reality." The Doctor is still erect, though tottering in his walk, and is a grand specimen of that old New-England stock, which has done so much to impress itself upon the country.

Mr. POTTER, of the *Saratogian*, then read the Declaration of Independence, after prefacing it with a few remarks. Our fathers adopted it as a rule of faith, but not of practice. They professed freedom, but practiced slavery, and thus exposed their Republic to the sneers of the Old World. This hypocrisy brought on the bloody conflict which has so long held the nation in suspense between life and death. We have succeeded, but not till we changed our policy and made freedom not a thing of race, but what it is declared to be in our national confession of faith—the boon of man as man, whom "God has created equal and endowed with certain inalienable rights." This we have repeated for eighty-nine years, and yet never have we had a similar celebration, when it was true of our own practice as a people, till the dawn of this blessed day. The occasion is a magnificent one. It must thrill upon every loyal fibre of the nation. What we before *said*, we now *do*.

J. C. HAMILTON, Esq., son of the celebrated ALEXANDER HAMILTON, read the Emancipation Proclamation—a glorious addendum for our Fourth of July programme in all time to come. Mr. HAMILTON gave an interesting historical sketch before the reading, in which he stated that dissevering representation from taxation had produced revolution, both in England and America. And he more than hinted that we need not expect permanent repose so long as we practice the same in relation to any portion of our population. He did not say, but left us to infer, that if we have fighting and tax-paying negroes, we must admit them to the polls. Our fathers made all men "equal;" we must make them "free," and suffrage is an attribute of freedom. This is the logic of history. "I am convinced," said a revolutionary magnate, "that the whole human race is entitled to freedom, and it cannot be wrested from them without the blackest and most aggravated guilt." Such was the spirit, such the good sense of the men of the Revolution. Would to Heaven that sense, that spirit, had continued to prevail! How much scorn, how much suffering should we have escaped? But it was not so—

"For still there lived a slave
To dig the nation's grave."

FRANKLIN proposed, in 1775, that the rule of contribution be the number of "male polls between sixteen and sixty." But the proposition was rejected, because the South was not willing to admit its negroes to a full count, and as a succedaneum, the value of land granted or surveyed was adopted. This was in 1776. This rule was found impracticable, and, in 1783, the ratio of contribution was proposed to be that of "free inhabitants and three-fifths of all other inhabitants, of every size and condition, except untaxed Indians." This three-fifths rule had respect to the slaves, and was afterward adopted into the constitution. Thus slavery was provided for. It was the seeding of the savage controversies and bloody wars which have ensued, and from which we are now relieved at so fearful a cost of life and treasure.

Mr. HAMILTON showed that the arming of the negroes is no new idea, but was earnestly insisted upon by his venerated father, in a letter to JOHN JAY, in 1779. Congress was then urged to employ black troops in the defence of South Carolina; and in this letter ALEXANDER HAMILTON says: "The contempt we have been taught to entertain for the blacks makes us fancy many things that are founded neither in reason nor experience. An essential part of the plan is to give them their freedom with their swords. This will secure their fidelity, animate their courage, and, I believe, will have a good influence upon those who remain, by opening a door to their emancipation. This circumstance, I confess, has no small weight in inducing me to wish the success of the project, for the dictates of humanity and true policy equally interest me in favor of this unfortunate class of men." What with HAMILTON was an opinion, has with us become a fact, after so many years of contrary reasoning.

A speech was expected from Dr. BEECHER and others, but the time had been consumed and the congregation was dismissed, feeling that this is indeed a great day to America.

"The feast of reason and the flow of soul" was followed, in the afternoon, by rope-walking and sundry amusements for those who look without rather than within for their means of gratification. The inward pleasure of rum potations was perhaps in some cases indulged in, though I confess it did not come under my eye, and I must say for the people coming in from the country, of which there were many, that they were generally orderly and well behaved.

The great attraction in the evening was at the Union, where sundry military heroes had arrived, a new opera was to be opened, a great ball was to come off, and the Lelands were on hand with all their efforts to please and entertain. Among the heroes were Maj.-Gens. Lew Wallace, Ingalls, Kilpatrick, Schofield, Sickles, and another who had lost a leg in battle; Maj.-Gens. Robinson and Kautz, of our army; and in addition, Maj.-Gen. Paez, from South America. This was no mean constellation of military magnates, though wanting the chief star, Lieut.-Gen. Grant, whose engagements did not permit him to be present, but who is expected a few weeks hence to be here, and to remain several days.

The opera-house is a beautiful building at the back end of the Union grounds, and is no doubt destined to draw thither many who find their gratification in such amusements. From the vast outlay of capital which is made here, one sees the confidence which monied men have in the immutability of mutable human nature. They presume that whatever changes it may undergo, it will not cease to desire amusements. The Congress Spring will draw the sickly and the pleasure-loving, and the immense confluence of people at this point will increase with the growing population of the country. Should this prove a miscalculation; should men become largely turned off into other channels of pleasure at the approach of an age more intellectual or spiritual, then look out for a great crash in Saratoga. Or should a financial revulsion shake the country, and empty the pockets of the people of their spare cash, then woe be to these vast investments made in luxuries which few are able to buy and all might dispense with, without any essential drawback upon their means of happiness.

On the whole it has been a quiet and by no means an unprofitable day in Saratoga.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

European Appeals to America—Defining the Constitution—The London Times on the State Rights Heresy—Parish Rights and Political Unity—Canada and the Alabama Claims—Trepidation of Capital—Atlantic Telegraph—Crops and Cattle—English Railways and Morals—Princess Dagmar—Opera and Miss Bateman.

LONDON, Saturday, June 24, 1865.

Mr. BRIGHT, I understand, heads an appeal from the friends of the Union in England to President JOHNSON, against the punishment of individual rebels and traitors. The Italian press has united in a similar appeal. In France, if there has been no united action, there seems to be but one sentiment on the subject, which is that victory should not be marred by vengeance.

The London *Spectator*, one of the most constant and earnest of the few English papers which have taken the part of the North in the late contest, joins now in the appeal for clemency to the rebel chiefs. It admits that English and European precedents are against such clemency—that the rule has been to behead, hang, draw and quarter, or shoot from the muzzles of her cannon those who have dared to rebel against British authority; but the *Spectator* wishes America to set Europe a better example, and instead of following the precedents established by European monarchies, to establish one for future republics. While the *Spectator* appeals for clemency on the ground that the strong can afford to be generous, "Historicus," in the *Times*, quotes VATTEL to prove that the Confederates are entitled to the treatment due to prisoners of war, and that a man who has been treated with as a belligerent cannot be punished as a criminal for such belligerency. All these considerations will doubtless be duly weighed and appreciated by the American people and government. The war, it is now commonly said here, was fought to define the constitution, which has never been understood. The party of HAMILTON and WEBSTER has beaten the party of JEFFERSON and CALHOUN, it is true; but if a few of the representatives of JEFFERSON and CALHOUN were hanged, it might make the victory more decided. To settle this great constitutional question, debated in Congress since my earliest recollection, some hundreds of thousands of men have fallen on both sides by ball and bayonet—a dozen more by gallows and rope can make no great difference. If hanging JEFFERSON DAVIS will settle any more firmly the great constitutional question, doubtless he ought to be hanged, and the most suitable man to hang in such a case is one who bears the name, as well as professes the now forever extinct State right principles of THOMAS JEFFERSON. To hang a man with the name of DAVIS only, or JOHN DAVIS, would have no political significance, but to hang JEFFERSON DAVIS would be an historical act which would put the seal upon the interpretation to the constitution which Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN have given us. I disagree entirely with Mr. GERRITT SMITH in this matter. He would spare JEFFERSON DAVIS because he had acted in accordance with principles held for half a century by a majority of the American people. I should say, the more people have held such principles, the greater need of a terrible example to deter others from thinking, talking and voting that way in the future. Let JEFFERSON DAVIS be hanged, and the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, and the State constitutions burned by the hangman, and the pestilent doctrines of State Rights might be buried with them in one common grave. As for fifty years of Congressional and electioneering speeches, they are buried deep enough in the Congressional *Globe* and musty libraries.

On this question of the final overthrow of the States Rights heresy, the London *Times* is magnificent. It is not troubled in the least about the fate of the late chief of the Confederacy, whom it has so often eulogized. It is only intent upon celebrating the victory of the North over the absurd ideas of revolutionists and rebels. It caved at the right moment. It hedged handsomely with the essays of "Historicus." The assassination of Mr. LINCOLN gave it the opportunity, not at all necessary, however, of making a complete change of base, and it is now one of the most thorough and uncompromising advocates of the right and duty of the North to conquer, subdue and subjugate the South that can be found in these islands. To err is human. The *Times* may, by possibility, be mistaken as to which will be the winning side; but to be on that side, when it sees which it is, it can never fail by any possibility whatever. No dog ever worried a dead woodchuck more vindictively than the *Times* now worries defunct secession; and when the executioner has performed his function on Mr. DAVIS and the leaders of the late Confederacy, you may safely confide to this great organ of dominant opinion the task of dealing with their reputations and memories.

The complaints about London streets remind me of the diatribes I used to read in the journals of New-York on a similar subject. Compared with Paris, which is the Englishman's nearest point of comparison, the streets of London are rough, muddy, dusty, dirty and dreadful. The pavement is rough, the macadamized streets are always under repair and almost impassable, and there is an amount of slush and mud in wet weather disgraceful to "the world's metropolis." The cause of this evil is not unlike that which has made so much trouble in America. It is the doctrine of States rights, as applied to parishes. Every parish in London claims the right of doing its own work in its own fashion. If the parish line runs along the middle of a street, each parish paves and cleans its own side of the street, as may be seen in St. James-street. Some of the long streets belong to as many as five parishes. There is little concert of action, and any improvement on a large scale is impossible. Omnipotent Parliament can no more interfere with the functions of parish officers—the government of the vestries—than the Federal Government, in the earlier days of our national history, could interfere with the functions of State Legislatures. But all progress now is toward centralization. Local interests must give way to the general welfare. State rights in America are very dead indeed, and recede into the dark ages of the past. Parish rights in England have stood their ground bravely until now, but they, too, must surrender to the overpowering force of public opinion.

It is a curious fact that this same question agitates well nigh half Europe. The formation of the Italian Kingdom has been by the destruction of half a dozen little State sovereignties. Germany has been for half a century in a perturbation, from the struggle between the principle of unity and State sovereignties. It would not be a matter of surprise if there sprung up a civil war in central Europe as terrible as that which has raged four years in America, on this very question. The struggle of diplomacy now between Prussia and Austria, is for the headship of the German unity of the future. The double-headed eagle is a monster. One head must perish that the other may control the body. England has had a long, and at times, a difficult work, in fusing its members into a national unity. The heptarchy united into a kingdom, it swallowed Wales, it absorbed Scotland, now it is digesting Ireland, which is a tough morsel in the body politic. As for Canada, Australia and the larger colonies, the attempt to absorb them, or to maintain a unity with them, will not be made. Their independence is conceded. It is only a question of time. They will form separate nations, or enter into new combinations. India is a field for speculation and exploration, and its future a problem not very easy to solve.

The Canadian Commissioners sent to settle the terms of the new federation have returned, and it is agreed that as long as the United British Provinces choose to keep up their connection with the mother country, they can do so, and Parliament will grant a moderate sum for fortifications—but these gentlemen have been made to understand very distinctly that England will in no case go to war on their account, and also that she will oppose no obstacle to their entire independence and future union with the United States.

You are to read all political matters in England now with reference to the approaching election. For example, when it is gravely stated that England will never abandon her colonies, whom she is bound in honor to defend, set it down to buncombe. When you read, as you may in this week's papers, that the British Ministry, having consulted with the Law officers of the Crown, have finally decided that the *Alabama* claims can never be admitted, do not rashly sell any stock you may hold in those claims at a sacrifice, but consider the statement as intended for the hustings. If Mr. ADAMS says nothing in reply to this statement, it is because he wishes the Liberal party to be kept in power, and because he has a perfect assurance that all his claims will be paid ten times over by the Whig Ministry, once their seats are assured to them, rather than have a war with America. If the *Alabama* claims are, as I presume, consolidated in a joint stock company, their agent in London will have put them on their guard against these electioneering devices of which England is now full. They have only to wait until the election is decided, the new Parliament chosen, and PALMERSTON, RUSSELL, GLADSTONE & Co. firmly seated on the treasury benches. They may bluster about the claims now; when the time comes all the claims on both sides will be sent to a mixed commission, and the matter will be managed. The few millions required will never be missed from the magnificent prosperity of England, and Lord RUSSELL can easily find powers on the continent or elsewhere to bully to his heart's content.

If I were manager of the company having charge of the collection of these claims I would have a certain number of the shares sold or otherwise distributed in London and Paris. I can imagine that a little interest in the matter, made in that way, might expedite the settlement. If there were no other way, I can imagine the government quietly buying up the whole claim, taking care to first bluster a little to lower its market price, and get a good bargain. But I do not need to suggest to either diplomatists or financiers, how these things may be managed.

Money is plentiful. Money may be had at three, and even as low as two and a half per cent. Loans go a begging. Manufacturers will not purchase cotton. Merchants will not send orders. It is a very curious state of things, and there is only one way to account for it. Men whose interests are at stake refuse to invest money until they see what turn matters will take in America. The anxieties of the war are over, but the uncertainties of peace seem greater. There is a dread of a financial storm from India no doubt; but America is a subject of far greater anxiety. Will the peace continue? Will harsh measures provoke new outbreaks? Will the negroes work and grow cotton? Can white laborers be found to take their places? Can free labor take the place of slave labor? Will America remain at peace with France and England, or will the almost universal apprehension of war be realized? Capital waits to have these questions answered. Every item of American news is eagerly read; every indication of the policy of the government carefully watched for tokens of calm or storm in the future. India, China, Egypt, as well as France and England, are watching America, for the fate of all, so far as the cotton trade and manufacture, and all business connected therewith, depends upon the settlement of affairs in America.

The *Great Eastern*, with the entire Atlantic Telegraph on board, and five hundred miles to spare for kinks and contingencies, will get off, it is expected, about the 6th or 7th of July. She carries a large staff of officers, who manage the laying of the cable. Two government ships are to escort her. Buoys are being laid to guide her into deep water, and she is not to go nearer than twenty-five miles to the coast of Ireland for fear of hidden rocks and Fenians. The shore end to connect the cable with the Irish coast is twenty-five miles long, and the heaviest ever made—half as heavy as railroad iron. This is to be laid first, and spliced to the other. The *Great Eastern* is to steam six knots an hour, the fastest rate consistent with the safety of the cable, and the slowest at which she can steer. A message is to be sent every day to London, reporting progress, and when a hundred words have been sent back and forward through the entire line, without getting entangled on the way or twisted into bad grammar, the work will be accepted by the company, which will draw its check for payment. As the whole affair has been once duly and enthusiastically celebrated in America, it will not be necessary, I presume, to burn down the City Hall, or expend any other fireworks on the present occasion.

Warm and dry weather promises an early and abundant harvest. The wheat is in blossom, and bids fair to give more than an average crop, though not equal to the wonderful harvest of last year. The produce of wheat in England is nearly double that of France per acre. The English feed more cattle, and they use vastly more foreign and artificial manures. On the other hand, the French have much better bread.

There are great and growing complaints in England of disease among cattle and sheep. Too much of the "roast beef of old England" is but sorry stuff, coming from animals hastily slaughtered to save their lives. As wild meat is considered more healthful than tame, and as the flesh of pastured animals is better than that of the still-fed, may not the lack of air and exercise, which promotes fattening, joined to the use of strong manures in raising food for cattle, be among the most prolific causes of disease? I put it modestly, in the form of a question, but there is no question. Animals are fattened into masses of scrofulous disease, and then sent to market to be eaten. The disease begun with the vegetables is increased in the animals, and finds its last development in our bills of mortality.

Among the many inconveniences of the English railway carriages, in which people are locked up in small pens from station to station, is a curious one, just leaked out of a parliamentary inquiry, which is, that no officer or employe of a railway will ever ride in a compartment with a woman without other passengers, for fear of being accused of some crime or misdemeanor—getting men into suspicious situations and then accusing them, from motives of extortion, being as regular a trade in England as burglary or picking pockets. Of such cases, not one in fifty is ever made public. True or false, a man is disgraced, and perhaps ruined, by such a charge, and however innocent, his best policy is to buy off as cheaply as possible. Men, as well as women, and even children, are engaged in this nasty method of robbing, and the only safety is to give them no opportunity.

Dr. LANCASTER, one of the Coroners of London, whose time is largely occupied with cases of infanticide, estimates that there are in London 12,000 women who have killed their offspring. And good people oppose the establishment of a foundling hospital, because it might increase immorality! Infanticide in China is given as one of the reasons for sending missionaries to convert them. Why not try it on in London, and on all England, for this is still more the crime of the rural manufacturing districts than of the metropolis. The moral condition of the lower classes in England is so hideous as to be almost past belief, yet English piety and philanthropy wastes millions uselessly all over the world in the missionary effort so much needed at home. The beam is in their own eye, and they send to the antipodes to find a mote in their neighbors'.

The Princess DAGMAR, of Denmark, seems to be followed by the ill fortunes of her royal house. Her affianced, the Crown Prince of Russia, has not only died, but she has been called upon to restore the crown jewels, valued at 280,000 roubles, which were given to her at her betrothal. She has, however, the consolation of a pension of 40,000 roubles, and has gone back to the Lutheran communion, which may also be a comfort to her. Of course there is no thought of her marriage to the next heir to the Russian throne.

The Emperor ALEXANDER received a Polish delegation, a few days ago, to whom he made an address which may answer as a model for other potentates, when treating with other subjects. He said: "At the beginning of my reign I told you to indulge in no idle dreams. You took those words in bad part, but they are the only sound and wholesome ones in your case. It is solely in your union with Russia that you will find happiness, and it is only by abandoning dreams which can never be realized that you may count on my benevolence."

Our two great Opera Houses are winding up the season with all their forces, with the "Huguenots" at Her Majesty's, against "Norma" at the Royal Italian, Covent Garden. In the "Huguenots" we have a very strong cast composed of names, some of which are new on the other side of the Atlantic, and not very euphonious on this. We have TITIENS and NINA DE MURSKA, TREBELLI, our new Alboni, and in the important part of *Marcel*, Signor ROKITANSKI, who looks, acts, and sings like a veritable Cossack, which I judge him to be.

Miss BATEMAN has brought out her mother's tragedy of "Geraldine; or, The Master Passion." One of the critics says it is full of the worst vices of the so-called legitimate school. The characters are generally given to cursing. There is a Welsh part, represented by Mr. BATEMAN, who behaves as if he had been bitten by one of those rabid dogs who supply the chance reporters of newspapers with food and lodging during the Summer months. Miss BATEMAN's intensity is as strong and vixenish as ever, and her walk as ungainly. He accent, however, is not quite so Franco-American as formerly. For all this, Miss BATEMAN's success is decided and unimpaired. The critics are divided, but the people are with her, and so are the pocket handkerchiefs. The people in the boxes carry three apiece, and for the want of a proper supply in the gallery, those in the pit, at the more pathetic scenes, are obliged to open their umbrellas. MONADNOCK.

The Canadians and the Home Government.

STATEMENT OF HON. GEORGE BROWN.

The following, from the Toronto *Globe*, of Wednesday, is evidently from the pen of Hon GEO. BROWN, one of the Provincial delegates, and therefore assumes a semi-official character:

"If the delegates who returned from England last week have refrained from stating publicly the results of their mission, it has not been from any doubt as to the satisfaction that would be imparted to the community by the intelligence they had to convey—but simply from the conviction that a proper respect to Her Majesty's representatives required that their report should be made in the first place to His Excellency, and through him to the people of Canada. This course of procedure has, however, been anticipated by the action of the Imperial Government in placing before Parliament an official statement of the results arrived at in the recent negotiations. The document reached us yesterday by the steamer *American*, and it will be found at length in another part of this morning's paper, with copious comments upon it from the London journals of late dates.

If there are any among us who expected some very startling announcement from the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1865.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Journal*, dated Cairo, July 6, states that the rebel gunboat *Missouri*, from Red River, was towed to Mound City the night previous by the *Brown* and *Gen. Price*. The *Missouri* was brought to the mouth of Red River by the rebel crew, consisting of seventeen seamen and two officers, who surrendered themselves and were paroled by the commander at that point. The *Missouri* is the last of the rebel gunboats in the Red River. Her hull is very much decayed. When delivered at the mouth of Red River she was in a sinking condition, and on her way up required half of the *Brown's* steam to keep her pumped out. Her machinery, however, is good, and was working on the way up. Her sides are heavily plated with railroad iron, and she has three guns that were taken from the *Indianola*—one nine and one eleven-inch, and one 30-pounder. She has a large amount of ammunition. The *Mary L.*, also a rebel gunboat, came down at the same time, and, with the rebel ram *Tennessee*, lies at the mouth of the Red River.

The celerity with which the execution of the conspirators at Washington followed the approval of the sentence has attracted a good deal of attention. It is worth while to recall in this connection the proceedings in the case of BELLINGHAM, the murderer of Mr. PERCEVAL, Prime Minister of England, in 1812, especially as the assassination of Mr. PERCEVAL has often been compared to the murder of Mr. LINCOLN. BELLINGHAM committed his crime at about five in the afternoon of Monday, May 11, 1812. His trial came on at the Old Bailey on Friday the 15th; he was at once found guilty, and was executed at 8 o'clock on the morning of Monday the 18th, a full week from the date of the fatal deed not having expired.

A disastrous hail-storm passed over Durham, Me., on Tuesday, striking a swath of several miles across into Lisbon and other towns, and covering the ground for more than an inch in depth. Growing crops were leveled, corn utterly destroyed, and much damage done to fruit-trees. The hailstones fell in sheets—some of them as large as hens' eggs—and after the shower, cartloads of them could be shoveled up in a small space. Limbs of trees an inch in diameter were cut off by the hail.

The Post-office Department has now become a paying institution. For the last six months of 1864, its net profits over all expenses were $732,230 60, or at the rate of a million and a half a year. But the profits of the first six months of 1865 will be yet larger. During the last six months of Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration the loss for carrying and distributing the mails was $4,400,000. The postal receipts from the States in the Union in 1864 exceeded those of all States in 1861 by $2,972,000.

All contracts for carrying the mails in New-England and New-York have expired, and the Postmaster-General will not enter into new contracts until some uniform system of charge shall have been adopted. At present some roads receive much greater compensation than others, and it is proposed to establish a uniformity of rates of which weight and value is the basis.

Gov. FLETCHER, of Missouri, has issued his proclamation announcing the adoption of the new constitution for that State at the election held on the 6th of June. The total number of votes cast was 85,478, of which 43,670 were in favor of the constitution, and 41,808 against it, the majority by which it was adopted being thus 1,862. It went into operation on the 4th.

It has been found necessary to put Norfolk, Va., under military rule, and the Mayor's functions have been temporarily suspended. The cause, we presume, lies in the bitter determination of the native whites to prevent negroes from getting anything like the right guaranteed by existing law.

The Nashville *Gazette* says that the reports from the growing cotton crops of that section are very flattering. Cotton planters are always more than satisfied to see a bloom by the Fourth of July, but this year the flowers in many fields made their appearance several days ahead of time.

The Masons of the State of Texas met in Houston on the 15th, and issued an address to the Masons of the State, counseling obedience to the law, and cheerful submission to the authorities, discountenancing all insubordination or mutinous conduct.

The Marysville *Tribune* records the death of Mr. CHRISTIAN ADAMS, of Jerome Township, Union County, Ohio, on the 23d of June, at the age of 101 years and 6 months. Mr. ADAMS belonged to a family somewhat noted for longevity, as his father lived to be 104 years old.

The bills consequent upon the death of Mr. LINCOLN, including those for decorating public buildings and those for the funeral, have all been delivered to Secretary HARLAN. Their aggregate is but a trifle over twenty-five thousand dollars.

Major-Gen. SMITH has revoked the special order suspending the municipal government of Memphis, and placing the city under military provisional control, and has restored the city to the control of the civil authorities.

Miss SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND, the wealthiest lady in New-Bedford, died there on Sunday, aged 59. Her income for last year was taxed on $188,000, her whole estate being valued at about $2,000,000. She gave away in legacies about $1,000,000.

The Petersburgh *Express* says the month of June was the hottest experienced in Virginia for many years. During thirty days the thermometer did not fall below 86, and most of the time it was among the nineties.

The Illinois farmers are talking about having a law passed restraining persons from allowing their stock to run at large. They say they can't afford to build fences around their big farms to keep the stock out.

An enterprising Yankee lately contracted to deliver 2,000,000 feet of lumber of the first quality at Memphis, at $150 per thousand. He bought his lumber in Canada, and expects to clear $20,000 by the operation.

Miss MARTHA HAINES BUTT, the well-known authoress, was married at Norfolk, Va., on Thursday, to Mr. NATHAN BENNETT, formerly in the Quartermaster's Department of the Union army.

The largest cargo of coal that ever crossed the Atlantic, 2,767 tons, arrived at Boston, a few days since, from Newcastle, England, consigned to the Boston Gas Company, whom it cost about $20,000.

Dr. LOT COOPER, one of the oldest physicians of Cincinnati, was buried on the 5th inst. He died at Cumminsville, at the age of 77, and had been a practising physician for over fifty years.

Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG, of the late "Confederate States Army," is now at the St. Charles House, New-Orleans. It is said he is anxious to retire to private life. He ought to be.

DANIEL E. EDWARDS, one of the Adams Express Messengers, was drowned in the Miami River, at Harrison, Ohio, on the evening of the 4th inst.

Col. J. O. NIXON, of New-Orleans, is preparing to revive the *Crescent*, one of the best-conducted papers in that city before the rebellion.

Memphis is making an effort to repair the railroad connecting that city with Granada, Miss., and the plantations of the interior of that State.

Prince [illegible], late of Louisiana, has opened a Law office in the city of Mexico. He has lived, the past year, on a plantation, near Puebla.

Lieut.-Col. [illegible] Guerrilla Champ Ferguson now in prison at Nashville, has committed no less than 100 murders.

Cannel coal has been discovered near Grand Rapids, Mich., and the opinion is expressed that the quantity is inexhaustible.

Returning soldiers tell extraordinary tales of the deposits of precious metals in the mountains of Tennessee and Alabama.

LOCAL NEWS.

There were no returning regiments arriving yesterday, and none are expected to-day. To-morrow several regiments are likely to come from down the coast and Washington. The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Regiment was the recipient of a formal reception at the hands of its numerous city friends. A fine collation was spread in the armory of the Seventh Regiment, and speeches were made and songs sung. The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York is a crack organization, and comes home in a most creditable manner.

The fortieth annual report of the American Tract Society has just been issued. It is a pamphlet of 375 pages, containing the names of more than 20,000 life members, and more than 4,500 life directors. The total receipts of the society for the past year have been: from donations and legacies, $126,027 73; and from book sales, $295,338 24.

FREDERICK GENDRICK and BERNARD ROUPP, employes in Messrs. KOEHLER & BROTHERS' brewery, in First-avenue, near Thirtieth-street, were almost instantly killed, on Friday afternoon, an elevator shaft having broken and let them down to the cellar.

Produce and Merchandise were in less request on Saturday, but stiffly held generally. Flour, Wheat and Cotton firm. Corn and Whisky heavy. New Mess Pork sold down from $26 75@$26 37½, and closed dull. Other articles unaltered.

Yesterday forenoon, Mr. FREDERICK SIFFERHELTH, of No. 253 Stanton-street, went to the roof of his dwelling and shot himself through the head.

Mr. WM. WELBRACH, of No. 196 East Eleventh-street, was accidentally drowned while bathing on Friday evening in the dock at the head of Avenue C.

British Party Politics—A Tacit Understanding Between Whigs and Tories.

There appears to be a tacit understanding between the Whig and Tory leaders in England, that so long as Lord PALMERSTON feels that he is physically able to hold the position of Premier and leader of the Commons, there shall be no serious effort made to disturb him. The Tories have to keep up their party discipline. The Carleton Club has to do its duty by Church and State in any, and under all emergencies. In view of the approaching General Election, the party has to press into the field as many candidates as it possibly can, even in constituencies where the most moderate kind of Whigism prevails, and where moderate Whigs run no risk of being defeated by radicals. All of this must be done in view of the contingency of Lord PALMERSTON'S being compelled to submit to the rapidly growing infirmities of age. In that event, it is important that Lord DERBY should have a strong Conservative phalanx of supporters at his back. But it is at the same time perfectly consistent with all this, that an understanding should exist whereby the venerable Premier should be allowed to hold his place as long as his physical strength will permit.

The great and immediate trouble with the Tories is that Lord PALMERSTON may give out before they have perfected their election arrangements and thoroughly organized themselves for the great battle in the next Parliament, in which the grand issues of an equalized representation and an extended suffrage will be finally settled. Their fear is the premature formation of a Gladstone-Russell party—a party which might retain the better portion of Lord PALMERSTON'S present following, and make a gain of sundry radical seats at the approaching election. To prevent this, every species of electioneering dodge is now resorted to in order to keep parties in the present mixed or half-coalesced condition. Speaking on the general subject, the London *Star*, the organ of the advanced Liberal school of which JOHN BRIGHT is the head, says:

Mephistopheles in "Faust" is very particular when, disguised as a teacher, he lectures an admiring scholar to impress upon him the immense importance of phrases. Ideas are often inconvenient; but effective phrases are the never-failing means of winning the minds of men. Evidently a great many of our electioneering candidates have, consciously or innocently, imbibed these lessons of wisdom. They hope to win by phrases; to pass through every difficulty by the use of a cant word or two of political no-meaning, as the pretended Friar in SCOTT'S romance makes his way through sentinels, jailers and guards, by the liberal use of the phrase *Pax vobiscum*. Many who venture now on political platforms seem to think that admission is to be had to the House of Commons as one passes a sentry in a camp, by the simple enunciation of a password and a countersign. The electors cannot be too much on their guard during the next few weeks against the substitution of phrases for clear, coherent and outspoken professions of faith. Glancing hastily over the many addresses which are being daily published, one might come at first to the conclusion that the whole political body in England contained no such thing as a Tory. All, all are Liberals—if we are to judge by their words alone. If hypocrisy be the homage that Vice pays to Virtue, assuredly profession of Liberalism is the homage which Toryism pays to its popular Radical opponent. An Englishman returning home just now, after a year or two of absence from his native country, and studying the election addresses, might be as much puzzled for a while to distinguish the real Tories as was the famous Captain of the "Forty Thieves" when, after chalking Ali Baba's door for a special purpose, he came back next morning and found every door on either side of the street chalked in a precisely similar manner. * *

If anyone will remember the circumstances which attended the last and the previous general election, he will see at once how much more necessary caution on the one hand and distinctness on the other are now than on either of those occasions. The last general election was about Mr. DISRAELI'S Reform Bill—his scheme of lateral reform. The question which every candidate had to answer was simple. Was he for or against an extension of the franchise to the working classes? No phrases, however ingeniously devised, could evade that broad, clear issue—the only issue then before the country. The previous election involved the fate of Lord PALMERSTON'S Chinese policy. "Are you for that policy or against it?" was the inevitable question put for direct answer to every candidate. This time Parliament merely dies out. [No one clear, obvious issue is before the country. Therefore there is a rare chance for [the triumph of mere phrases, of Liberalism which costs nothing and means nothing, which sounds like reality and will be found to be sham; which may be sweet in the mouth just now, but will become very bitter somewhere else hereafter. It is therefor, that we caution the electors, and urge them to put their candidates to the proof. The true meaning of lateral reform is reform put aside.

There is some fear expressed by some of the liberal journals, that the next Parliament may see a considerable accession of the class of representatives that have grown suddenly rich—men of the stamp of LAIRD, the ram-builder—who hide their democratic origin by appearing in public life usually as full-fledged Tories—the advocates of exclusive and class privileges. The Reform party, we dare say, has not a little to fear from this class. They are unscrupulous; they have money; and they want courtly notice and distinction for themselves and their families. It may be, however, that the Tories will be beaten at their own game; and that the fact of Lord PALMERSTON being able to keep his party together until after the election, may make such a split in the Tory ranks as the Tories look for in the ranks of their opponents.

The Negro Question in Texas.

The Houston *Telegraph* announces to the people of Texas with great gratification that "the Federal authorities at Galveston are bringing the negroes to common sense in a summary manner." If the statement were left there, we also might be gratified to learn that any portion of the people of the South were being brought to common sense. There has been exceedingly little of that article in that quarter for some time back, and what there was has been rather among the negroes than the white people. But when we come to look at the process employed to bring about so gratifying a result, it appears to be a singular one. It seems that this process is as follows:

"They call them up one by one *and ask who they belong to.* Those who tell the truth are sent home at once, while those who acknowledge no home or master are put to work on the streets and on other labor, under control of the military authorities."

We find that Major-Gen. GRANGER has published a general order, by which "the people of Texas are informed that, in accordance with a proclamation from the Executive of the United States, all slaves are free. This involves an absolute equality of personal rights and rights of property between former masters and slaves." It would seem that if this statement of the *Telegraph* is correct, this information needed to be conveyed, not only to "the people of Texas," but to some of the Federal authorities there as well. We do not hear that the masters were also called up one by one and asked whom *they* belonged to—and yet unless this was done, what became of the "absolute equality of personal rights," of which Gen. GRANGER'S order speaks?

This statement, however, is in the Houston, not in the Galveston papers, and it may have been magnified in coming from Galveston. But in the Galveston papers also we find intimations of some such tendency. We find it said that the Mayor called upon the Provost-Marshal General, Col. R. G. LAUGHLIN, who informed him that "idleness on the part of the colored population would not be tolerated," &c., &c.; and thereupon the Mayor "is of opinion that the negro question will turn out much better than most people in Texas anticipate."

Again we ask, what has become of the "absolute equality of personal rights between former masters and slaves," of which Gen. GRANGER'S order speaks? Are we to understand that Col. LAUGHLIN also informed the Mayor that "idleness on the part of the *white* population would not be tolerated?" If that was so, we have not the slightest criticism to make. There has been for a long period of time a number of people at the South in whom idleness has been so powerful that they have insisted in eating their bread in the sweat of other men's brows instead of their own. Now the nation has loudly said to all those people that this system would no longer be tolerated; and if Col. LAUGHLIN has given effect to this declaration of the nation, it is perfectly right that he extended it to the colored people as well.

But if this was not so, if this was an outbreak of the old spirit, a drawing distinctions based upon color alone, giving white men the right to be as idle as they please, but not tolerating idleness among the blacks; allowing whites to work where they please, but sending blacks "home to their masters" or to the public works; it is a system which will have to be changed at Galveston, or wherever it is entered upon. The government have to see to it that the freed negroes are not protected in idleness, or supplied with rations because it is distasteful to them to submit to the self-discipline which is essential to the enjoyment of freedom; but the people will not rest satisfied with any result which shall by any indirection or juggle fritter away the emancipation which ABRAHAM LINCOLN proclaimed. Gen. GRANGER'S order was right. "All slaves are free." "This involves an absolute equality of personal rights and rights of property between former masters and slaves;" and not only the people of Texas, but also the officers whom Gen. GRANGER puts in command, would do well to take full notice of the facts; and Gen. GRANGER will do well to see to it that proper obedience is rendered to his orders by his subordinates, as well as by the people of Texas.

The Merits of the Confederate Armies—Their Fidelity and Endurance.

The parting addresses of the late Confederate Generals to the main armies decidedly differed materially upon the reason why the rebel cause broke through. LEE declared it was in consequence of the "overwhelming numbers and resources" of the Union forces. JOHNSTON summed it up in "the disaster in Virginia, the capture by the enemy of all our workshops for the preparation of amunition and repairing of arms, the impossibility of recruiting our little army, opposed to more than ten times its number, or of supplying it, except by robbing our own citizens." TAYLOR seems to have kept silence on the matter. KIRBY SMITH said the last ditch was evacuated by the rebels themselves. "I reached this place (Houston) to find the Texas troops disbanded, and hastening to their homes. They had forsaken their colors and commanders." And he thereupon claimed that but for this conduct, "God would yet give us the victory." Per contra, BUCKNER, commanding a part of KIRBY SMITH'S troops, said they have "won the admiration of the civilized world." MAGRUDER agreed with BUCKNER. JEFF. THOMPSON, however, bluntly said:

"We are badly whipped, and the fault and blame rests upon ourselves, for, had we been more obedient and industrious, we would have succeeded. Officers and soldiers have put their private judgment against the laws of the land and the orders of their superior officers, and have deserted their flag or neglected to return to their post when furloughed, and many farmers have neglected or refused to raise grain, because their patriotism did not equal their love of money; and, between these two classes, our armies have been reduced, and the country impoverished, until the brave, faithful officers and soldiers, who have remained at their posts, have been overpowered by superior numbers, and forced to surrender."

On one point, in the conduct of the Missouri troops, there is a curious difference of opinion between BUCKNER and JEFF. THOMPSON. The former said:

"To the Missouri troops of my corps my commendations are especially due for the orderly deportment and firm discipline which they have shown in the most trying emergencies."

But JEFF. THOMPSON declared, in his speech at Jacksonport:

"To the Missourians who are present I would speak plainly, and advise them not to think of returning to Missouri unless they have a clean record. There are many who have been fair, honest and chivalrous soldiers, who can have no charges against them, except the one of being true to the South. There are many others who have forgotten the laws of God, the laws of man, and the laws of war, and they, of course, cannot expect to live in Missouri in peace."

The only way we know of reconciling these discrepancies is by adopting the opinion of JEFF. THOMPSON, which is supported by outside evidence, and by reflecting that what THOMPSON considered disgraceful might appear to BUCKNER to be "chivalrous" and orderly.

While there was thus a decided difference of opinion among the Generals about their Missouri troops, there was none about the Texans. KIRBY SMITH really employed a polite expression when he mildly told them they "had abandoned the cause for which we were struggling, and appropriated the public property to their personal use." The truth is, they had absolutely "cleaned out" Brownsville, Houston, and other towns, and only the advent of the troops in SHERIDAN'S command, stopped a general system of plunder all over the State. Texas was completely cured of secession proclivities, before many days, and every steamer brings additional confirmation of the fact that the rebel troops themselves performed the cure. Absurd as the contrast is with their late fiery denunciations of the government, it is nevertheless undoubtedly true that all law-respecting and property-possessing citizens of that State, have had their fill of rebellion. As a late rebel Texan newspaper says: "The people of Texas were never before so united and unanimous on any subject, as they are now in their readiness to resume their allegiance to the Government of the United States. This desire is universal." The quiet citizens will probably be greatly obliged to Duke GWIN, if he will hire a few thousand of the late Texan troops to secede to Mexico, in the service of MAXIMILIAN, or to KIRBY SMITH, if the latter will entice them away to the banners of CORTINAS.

A Hardship upon Poor Prisoners.

There are three places of detention in this city for persons awaiting trial at the Courts of General or Special Sessions, viz., the Tombs, Jefferson Market and Essex Market Prisons. At each of these jails the authorities suffer an individual, termed a "runner," to act as the medium of communication between the prisoners and their friends outside the cells. In this business the "runner" has a monopoly. He fixes his own rates of compensation, consults his own convenience as to the time of executing his commissions, and is responsible only to his own conscience for the faithful performance of the duties of his calling.

Under such a regulation, it is easy to understand that the prisoner who is blessed with the longest purse has the best facilities for getting his wishes complied with promptly. Suppose a person, innocent or guilty, should be arrested to-day, and find himself in the Tombs to-night, awaiting trial, without a cent in his pocket. Above all things, his first desire would be to communicate with his family, and inform them of his misfortune. The "runner," knowing him to be in this mood, calls at his cell-door, and explains that his price for taking a message is $1 up to $5, according to the distance to be traveled, or the amount of similar business he may have on hand. The prisoner in funds complies with the demand—grudgingly, it may be, because of the extortion, but there is no alternative. He must fork over the "runner's" fee, or leave his friends, perhaps, in ignorance of his condition. But how, as often happens, if the prisoner be in a state of utter impecuniosity? Then the willingness of the "runner" to befriend him gratis or on credit is his sole dependence. These individuals very likely possess the average stock of humanity and kindly feeling, but it is a shame, on the part of the authorities, that helpless prisoners should be compelled to trust absolutely to such a chance.

We are led to these remarks from the report of a case tried yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions. A poor woman was arrested on a charge of stealing a cabbage or two from a corner grocery. She remained three days in prison, suffering untold agony from the fact that at her home she had left five children, one of whom was a nurseling. Without money to pay the runner, she could not let her husband know the trouble that had overtaken her; and he, not suspecting his wife could be guilty of a criminal offence, inquired everywhere else but at the police courts, and being unsuccessful in his search, was compelled to bear his sorrow as best he could.

The case cited may be an exceptional one, but there is something radically wrong in the management of prisoners where such an instance is a possibility. It would be a very easy matter for the prison authorities to obviate this hardship by having printed blanks prepared and distributed to the prisoners. These blanks should require no filling in but the name and the number of the cell, and a proper person should be appointed to address and mail such notices to the persons for whom they are intended—the postage being charged with other contingent expenses of the prisons. Or, even better than this, it should be made compulsory on the part of the Police Magistrates to notify at once, within reasonable limits, any one person whom the prisoner chose to designate. The humanity of some such plan is obvious.

THE NIGHT CARS ON THE CITY RAILROADS.—We trust the City Railroad Companies that run cars at very late or very early hours, will take in good part a hint which we offer, as the result of long experience in night travel. The conductors and the drivers of night cars ought to be men of great physical strength, and courageous, prompt and decided men to boot. It is no fault of the companies that rowdies, in greater or smaller force, get on to the platform, or into the inside of nearly every late car. If they do not often commit very flagrant outrages, they shout and swear, and *smoke* too often, we are compelled to say, without any regard to the timid remonstrances of the conductor. If the conductor is physically a feeble person, the annoyances are indulged in with a liberty proportioned thereto. A stout resolute conductor, as several we have in our eye may be described, finds it easy enough to make the "roughs" at least pay some regard to decency. And it is just such conductors we desire to see employed on every night car. The company would be themselves the gainers, if they had to pay extra for renumeration for a class of special service men at night.

A HEALTHY CORRESPONDENT.—Evidence is produced in the Toronto (Canada) papers to show that CONOVER, the confidential correspondent of the *Tribune*, was the author of the project to destroy the Croton Aqueduct. We publish CONOVER'S proposition on the subject, as it was submitted to JACOB THOMPSON in detail for that worthy's approval. This CONOVER is a healthy sort of correspondent to have about a daily newspaper. A few more like him would make a morning paper lively.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL REFORMS.

Change in English Opinion—Union of America and England.

Before writing on the especial topics of my investigations in England I desire to say a few words on a subject which may already be old with you in America. I mean the remarkable change of feeling and opinion here toward the Union cause. For weeks I have been meeting a great number of people of all possible classes and conditions, and I have as yet met but one person who showed any prejudice or hostility against America. There were always probably far more in our favor than ever appeared in the press or the expressions of the public men.

The great fact that the Secessionists could never hold a public meeting in Great Britain, is strong proof of this. Some one says that not a *thinker* in England can be pointed out who was not on our side. This, no doubt, is too strong a statement, still the great mass of the liberal, progressive minds of the kingdom were with us. Then, what friends we had, were very warm friends. All agree that no question of English politics since the Reform Bill has called out such warm, even passionate, feelings as the American.

A prominent Liberal member, who fought for us through the whole struggle, told me that on one occasion, after a warm speech in behalf of the course of the Free States, he was threatened anonymously with assassination. As we all saw, the great European struggle of popular rights against privilege, of Democracy against Aristocracy, was fought over our shoulders. Nothing could exceed the intensity with which every feature of the great contest was discussed in almost every household of the kingdom.

The great change has, in part, an ignoble cause—success. And the conversion of such organs as the *Times* has certainly an even more disgraceful appearance than the original sin. I cannot refrain from quoting on this a passage in a private letter from an eminent English thinker, who stands now at the head of European political philosophers:

"Your remark is most just on the unworthiness of the conversions due only to success. Such conversions merely shew the fundamental unworthiness of the original error. The disgust they occasion is one of the causes which make those who have fought an up-hill battle, up to the hour of victory, eager to go forward to something else, in which they will still have the low-minded and selfish part of mankind against them."

It will be a satisfaction to all true friends of honest dealing to know that, in a business point of view, the London *Times* has felt the folly of its position on the American question, and the current rumor on the street is that the "American correspondent," who has done more than any living writer to embitter the relations of the two nations, and to spread false views of our affairs, is to be recalled.

Our fast friends, the *Spectator* and the *Daily News*, are apparently very successful in a business regard, as they are influential and able. Why, by the way, do not our "loyal leagues" repay the noble action of those two journals in the American cause by the only recompense which they could receive, an increased circulation?

Still, another powerful cause has afflicted the minds of the whole nation, in such a way that nothing else could possibly have secured the same effects—the murder of President LINCOLN. You must have seen that the voice of sorrow and sympathy which arose from almost the whole British people, came from the heart. No event in English history, since Princess CHARLOTTE'S death, has aroused such a deep and universal emotion.

The Queen's letter was of her own suggestion, and in no respect, a diplomatic or ministerial expression. Then, the prejudices or settled opinions of people have positively changed, in regard to the power, the self-restraint and the ability to organize and govern, of a Democracy. The glory of a great struggle and immense sacrifices for distant ends, of a vast war carried on without loss to liberty, of almost absolute military power never degenerating into despotism, and of a success which establishes the Republic on such a position as even the Roman Empire never reached, shines across the ocean on the whole cause of democracy and popular right. Every American must feel about him now, in intercourse with Europeans, something of the halo of a great cause and a great nation; and the result is just what was to be expected. As our countrymen become more justly proud, they are less vain. They are not forever asserting the virtues of their incomparable country. They know that the last four years speak for themselves, and are indifferent to that European sympathy and public opinion which once appeared so important to them. This is just as it should be.

And now, like a generous people, we put aside the old bitterness and ill-will which have rankled in the breast of so many against England, and remembering the "up-hill battle" of the leading thinkers for us and the grand position of her laboring and suffering masses on our side, we should stretch out the hand of sympathy and good-will to meet that which the British people have just reached to us. It is the clasp of friendship over the grave of the murdered President.

What a future might be to the civilization of the world, if these two great Anglo-Saxon nations were in friendly harmony. What conquest might be won from ignorance and priestcraft and despotism! What strengthening of popular rights; what elevation of the masses; what a spreading of science and arts, and humanity and true liberty; what an uplifting of all Europe if these two leaders of modern democracy were hand in hand!

And then, when one thinks of the future of Christianity; that these two powerful civilizations are the leading representatives of the great truths which are to regenerate the world; that their enmity would put back the advance of a pure religion for generations, and their union would advance the Christian banner over new fields and in new directions. We may all, who care more for humanity than to gratify the narrow prejudices of race, pray and labor for the friendship and union of America and England.

C. L. B.

LONDON, Saturday, June 17, 1865.

THE NORTHERN MAGAZINE.—BELLEWE'S *Northern Magazine* for July is received, and is as full as ever of fresh and entertaining matter. The fireside amusements, with the illustrations, are alone enough to give the magazine a wide circulation.

OUR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.—NO. III.

Steel Furnaces—Iron Foundries and Machine Shops—Printing Presses and Type Foundries—Sewing Machines—Scales—Hardware, &c.

The first named of these interests is in a very depressed condition, and complaints about insufficient protection are loud and incessant. The East River Steel Works, which lately employed one hundred men, are now running only two days in the week, with an average of about ten men. The medium quality of cast-steel has been reduced from twenty-two to eleven cents per pound, from which government taxation in various shapes takes off nearly two cents. Three large steel-making establishments, in or near this city, have been closed for the present, namely, the Montauk Steel Works at Mott Haven, the National Steel Works in Forty-second-street, and the New-York Steel Works on Staten Island. At least three hundred men have thus been thrown idle. The steel men complain the more about this depression, inasmuch as they did not previously advance prices with the upward movement in gold. Thus, while by the rise of exchange, English file steel was selling for thirty-five cents, the American article was selling for twenty-one cents per pound. It is now offered at fourteen cents. By the revised tariff, the rate of duty on steel was fixed at $45 per ton, in gold, but of this it is estimated that $32 per ton, in currency, are paid back in taxes, which are piled on the top of one another. An early and thorough revision of our whole system of taxation is imperatively called for.

The Atlas (steel) Forge, at the corner of Seventeenth-street and Avenue C, was shut up a few days ago. It used to give employment for about one hundred hands, many of whom could earn from $5 to $10 per day, in flush times. The crucible manufacture has ssuffered equally with that of steel, and is now all but defunct. Crucibles of the size used in ordinary furnaces, recently sold for $3 20 each, against $1 25 before the war, and $2 40 at present. In fact, the high price of crucibles has been one of the serious drawbacks in the manufacture of cast steel.

In the boiler and machine shops there is much greater activity and confidence, though in some a considerable slacking up has already taken place. The Neptune Iron Works, which employed 400 hands, three or four months ago, are now running with about half that complement. They are engaged in repair work and making some new engines for the government. There is no reduction in the scale of wages paid one year ago. Metals have gone down in prices about one-third, and a further fall is anticipated. Boiler-plate has declined the least, being still nine cents per pound, against 10½ cents last December. The proprietors expect a good demand for work from the merchant service this Summer, both in making new and repairing old machinery.

At the Morgan Iron Works about 800 men are employed, against 1,000 when in full blast. The force is now being reduced. They are finishing the machinery of four steamers for H. T. LIVINGSTON, and two for the American and Mexican Steamship Company, to run from New-York to Vera Cruz. Both are new lines, the Livingston vessels running to Havana and stopping at intermediate points. At the same works, the engines of the United States steamer *Idaho*, (being built by Mr. P. T. FORBES for the navy,) are nearly completed; also the engines for the United States sloop-of-war *Ammonusuc*, with a capacity of 100-inch cylinder and four feet stroke. The managers don't appear to think that the sale of government vessels will have much effect in stopping work, though it is likely to be dull for the present. They are curtailing expenses in every department.

At the Allaire Works, they are completing two gunboat boilers for a vessel to be the mate of the steamer *St. John*, for the People's Line. The particulars of numbers employed, &c., could not be ascertained. At the branch establishment, (formerly the Secor Iron Works,) they are completing the engines of a new ferry-boat, like the *Pavonia*, for the Erie Railway Company. The number of persons employed there is about 150, or little more than half the former force. With exceptions of some portable engines for the oil regions, the work done is principally on old contracts; no new ones are offering of any great account.

In the East River Iron Works, (SAMUEL SECOR & Co.,) about 200 men have lately been employed, but this number is being reduced. They have been building several gunboat boilers and engines for the oil regions.

The Dry Dock Iron Works manifest a fair degree of activity, having nearly 200 men engaged. Two or three months ago they discharged a few hands; but lately they have made no reduction. Since last year they have had no government work, the last contract for it having been some large boilers. The managers do not appear to have serious apprehensions about the sale of government vessels hurting their business.

The Novelty Works have made no reduction of any account in the number of their employes. About 1,000 hands are still at work in that establishment. They are turning out two large engines for the government and four or five for the merchant service. With the prospect of heavy crops coming forward, enabling men to live more cheaply than heretofore, and a corresponding reduction in material and wages, the managers feel confident of the future. The contracts already made will keep the works active for a considerable time.

At the Architectural Iron Works nearly 300 men are still employed, which is a reduction of about 150 from the full complement. This concern has been making shot, shell, gun-carriages, and other work of the kind for the government. An order for 15,000 shot and shell was lately executed, and operations have just begun on 20,000 more for the War Department. Some work is also doing for Fort Lafayette. This establishment was destroyed by fire—it is believed by incendiaries—last April. It is once more in full activity, one of the largest of its kind in the country.

The Etna Iron Works are building the engines of the *Dunderberg* and other marine engines for the government. They are also making those of the new merchant steamer *Day Star*—and about to commence operations on their contract for building the new iron bridge across the Harlem River. This structure will be 900 feet in length. The number of men employed in this establishment is over 800, no decrease of any account having taken place.

Messrs. PEASE & MURPHY (Fulton Iron Works) are building the engines of two steamers for the revenue service, to run on Lakes Erie and Ontario. (Mr. THOMAS STACK is building the hulls.) The cylinders of these engines are 48 inches in diameter, with nine feet stroke. They are also making two boilers for the United States steamer *Narragansett*, and fitting up two pairs of government gunboat boilers. They now employ 300 men, a decrease of nearly one-half of their former force. No decline in wages.

On the North River Messrs. SLATER & O'HARA have reduced the number of men at the shop from 130 (the highest figure) to 30. Business in building steam engines and boilers has been greatly flattened, but is beginning to revive. There is little new work offering, and none as yet from the South. In time they expect a brisk demand from that quarter. While there is no de-

cline in wages, and but a slight fall in the price of boiler-plate, (about two cents per pound,) they are offering to execute new work for two-thirds the price asked one year ago. Complaint is made about the internal revenue tax of six per cent. on new work, the same levy assessed over and over on the same piece of work, as on plates, brass-cocks, tubes, and the finished boilers.

Messrs. MURPHY, McCURDY & WARDEN have reduced the number of employes in their boiler and machine shop from 100 to about 50. They have just finished two large boilers for the government steamer *Arago*. They think the stoppage of government demands and the sale of its vessels will make business very dull this year.

Messrs. HARRISON & BRITTEN, manufacturers of copper, report their business a good deal flattened, but recently reviving.

Messrs. FLETCHER, HARRISON & Co., now employ 130 men. Besides a large amount of repair work, they are making engines for two revenue cutters to run on the lakes—cylinders to be 48 inches in diameter by 9 feet stroke. They are also executing engines for a river steamboat and for a propeller.

At the Delamater works about 500 men are employed, a reduction of twenty-five per cent. on the full complement. There is little government work on hand except finishing old contracts. No new work of any great account offering at present.

The Brooklyn shops are in much the same situation as those on this side of the river. At the Atlantic Steam Engine Works the number of employes has been reduced from one hundred to sixty. Messrs. FINNEY & HOFFMAN have between twenty and twenty-five. At ABRAHAM INSLEE'S steam engine shop over 200 men are now at work; no falling off either in wages or the number of employes.

For printing presses it is understood that some demand has arisen from the South, where large numbers of them were destroyed. Messrs. R. HOE & Co.'s establishments are filled to their utmost capacity; and orders have been received for six months in advance. There is no decline in wages, and scarcely any on finished work, excepting presses of a particular kind, where a reduction of about ten per cent. has taken place. In the New-York and Boston shops of this company over 400 hands are steadily employed.

For metal type and printing materials a corresponding demand has not yet sprung up in the East, though it is reported that at Cincinnati the business is brisk. Messrs. JAMES CONNOR & SONS report that it has continued dull since the 1st of January. A reduction in prices has already taken place to the extent of 20 or 30 per cent. in some articles. Wages continue as during the war. It is believed that most of the other type-foundries in New-York have a similar story to tell; but a more active demand is morally certain to arise before long.

For safes the call continues steady. At HERRING'S establishment 150 men are constantly employed, a number rather above the usual force. They report the prospects of business as favorable. There is no reduction in wages, but a considerable fall in materials. Labor, however, being the principal item of expense in the manufacture, the decline in price has not been great.

The demand for *sewing machines* usually slackens in the latter Spring months, and this year has done so to about the usual extent. At SINGER & Co.'s works an improvement is reported lately. The number of employes is 935; sometimes it has been as high as 1,100. There is no change downward in wages, and as these constitute the principal expense in the machines, the prices continue as during the past year. The advance in these during the war was only about twenty per cent.

The scale manufacture has been rather dull of late; but Messrs. HOWE & BOVIER report that it has been improving somewhat lately. Prices have gone down, since the war closed, about 20 per cent. which will fully cover the decline in material, wages remaining as before.

In the hardware manufacture, the Russell & Erwin Company, whose works are at New-Britain, Conn., express the belief that prospects are brightening in their line. The general stocks on hand with jobbers and retail dealers are understood to be rather small. The articles made by this company are largely for house-building purposes; and it is believed that a good market will soon open at the South, not only to replace buildings destroyed during the war, but to add multitudes of new ones for immigrants. Prices have fallen off on the average of 25 and 30 per cent. from the highest points. The advance has been from 75 to 125 per cent. above the rates of 1860. They never manufactured largely for the government. The business being conducted on the cash principle all through, no danger of any serious revulsion is anticipated.

Professional Intolerance.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 29, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Much surprise has been occasioned by a statement, under the telegraphic head of the 27th, that in the late convention of the American Medical Association, held in Boston, Surgeon-General BARNES was held to account, and narrowly escaped expulsion, for "unprofessional conduct in consulting with an irregular practitioner in the case of the SEWARDS." In other words, the Surgeon-General was denounced for acting as a gentleman and a man of sense. The "charges" were based upon the following paragraph, published from a letter written by Dr. VERDI, Mr. SEWARD'S family physician, shortly after the occurrence of that terrible assault:

"Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, Drs. NORRIS, U. S. A., and WILSON, Medical Inspector, were sent to my assistance, and I must say to their honor, that their energies united with mine only to save and relieve the victims, and not one descended to that petty professional pique or ill-conceived pride of many practitioners in reference to associating with a medical gentleman of a different school of therapeutics. Our intercourse, professional and social, has been mutually courteous; we met on the same field inspired by the same ambition, to work together for the same end."

A more courteous and commendable sentiment could not have been uttered by any man, and it painfully contrasts with the strange conduct of a convention, assembled for the avowed purpose of mutual instruction, which goes out of its way to denounce as "quacks and irregular practitioners" those who think differently from themselves; even in such a case as the present, when the person in question is a man educated in the best schools of Europe and America and occupied a high professional and social position.

It has been said that some injudicious friend of Surgeon-Gen. BARNES "denied these charges *in toto*." The facts are that Drs. WILSON, NORRIS and VERDI were associated in treating the cases, and that Gen. BARNES daily consulted with them and *made the efficient reports*.

In the convention the Surgeon-General was censured for meeting Dr. VERDI in that arena of woe and alarm, without protesting against his presence, without ordering him out of the room, nay without forgetting the national calamity, the momentous and perilous condition of several members of that unfortunate family, to descend to professional intolerance and bigotry, and make an issue of discord with the Doctor himself who, after all, was the regular family physician, at his post, faithful in the discharge of his duties.

Dr. VERDI has been the physician of that distinguished family for nearly three years. We recollect his saving the life of Gen. SEWARD two years ago, when brought from the camp to Washington, with life fast ebbing away under a most formidable attack of dysentery. Dr. VERDI was also required at Auburn when the same gentleman was low in typhoid fever; and we well remember his successful treatment of the fractured elbow-joint of Assistant Secretary SEWARD last Fall.

Why did not the same convention prosecute those worthy gentlemen of the regular army for consulting with Dr. GUNNING, a dentist of New-York, and allowing him to apply an apparatus of his own, of wonderful ingenuity and success, to Secretary SEWARD'S fractured jaw? Was not Dr. GUNNING an "irregular practitioner?" He did not even pretend to be a practitioner of medicine; and yet, what a lesson of skill in surgery he gave! There is no doubt that that apparatus saved Mr. SEWARD'S jaw, and probably his life. Why did the convention pass over all this in silence? They might have given a chance to the Surgeon-General to deny *in toto* any association with Dr. GUNNING, of New-York. But that was not *homeopathy!*

We do not propose to discuss the merits or demerits of allopathy or homeopathy, but speak only to deplore the narrow-minded intolerance of those medical men who assume the only authority of the medical profession, and the power to arraign before their self-made tribunal those who differ in the philosophical conception of the treatment of disease.

This country is progressive, *par excellence*, and we want no chains to the mind. We want a free exercise of our faculties, and therefore we oppose all attempts to make our people subservient to any oligarchy, whether political, religious or medical. If we fight for our political freedom, we must also fight for our intellectual; if we want to rise above the condition of the old countries, we must break these foolish bonds of bigotry. COMMON SENSE.

Negro Suffrage in the Southern States—Its Impolicy.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, July 3, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to express the gratification with which as I know many of your readers have noticed the course of the TIMES on this all-important question, and putting out of sight the inherent right of every State to prescribe the qualifications of its own voters—a right which, with many others, I have supposed still to exist, however some very earnest and sincere gentlemen would like to see it otherwise. Putting this aside, it seems to me that the great obstacle is expressed in your article of the 28th ult., wherein you say that to require the negroes "to act upon great questions of public policy, of which they know nothing, and to vote for men for offices of which they never heard, is to make them of necessity tools of the men who have them most closely under their control."

Now, Sir, I have conversed with a number of intelligent, liberal-minded Union men, and I am yet to find the first one who has lived in the South and is in favor of negro suffrage. The feeling is, *the time has not come*. Said a very intelligent gentleman to me—one who has been an unconditional Union man, and who best showed his own humanity by liberating his slaves as soon as the condition of affairs in 1862 afforded him the opportunity—"Sir," said he, "There is no man who is in the least familiar with the negro character, and who has the control of such labor, who could not for years to come make those negroes vote exactly as he pleased." "Why," said he, "it is the greatest power you could place in the hands of the extreme men of the South, and do you think such power would not be used?" "And," he added, "the system of controlling and partially cultivating large plantations of from one thousand to five or eight thousand acres, pernicious as it is, will be continued for years to come. These require large laboring force. Now, anyone familiar with the poor white population in Kentucky and Tennessee knows, how their ignorance and dependence have made them scarcely anything but easy tools in the hands of certain politicians, and think you," he added, "the ignorance and more complete dependence of the negro will do anything more for him?"

These remarks—I have but given the substance—seemed so pertinent to this question of negro suffrage that I thought, in reading your article, to transcribe them for your columns.

One word more on this point. Some ten years ago it was found that the manufacturing capitalists of Massachusetts were to a great extent executing an improper control over the suffrage of their employes—this the dependence of labor gave them the opportunity for doing—notwithstanding the proverbial intelligence, and, I believe, independence of this body of men. But, Sir, when men ordinarily are offered a bare ballot by one party, and by another party a ballot in one hand with a piece of bread and butter in the other, (I presume the illustration is understood,) which ballot will the laboring man ordinarily take? It is proper to add efforts were made to remedy the evil through the sealed ballot; it proved ineffectual however, and for aught I know the abuse still continues. With these brief facts known, will it not be easy to see what will be the result of immediate universal negro suffrage, based on ignorance and with no safeguard as to its proper exercise, or rather as to its free exercise, but the character of the planter or manufacturer, as the case may be, upon whom the newly-made "voter" is dependent. Respectfully, &c., M. H. B.

The Harlem vs. the Hudson River Railway.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having had very frequent occasions to visit Albany during the last few weeks, I am able to confirm what is said in the money article of your paper of to-day respecting "the purpose" of the managers of the Harlem and Hudson River Railways "to popularize" the former by diverting upon it the traffic naturally tending to the latter line. Aside from all stock-jobbing practices, which are so strongly imputed to the parties now controlling these two important lines, "the purpose" aforesaid of "popularizing" the Harlem at the expense of the Hudson River route can only be realized so far at least as the passenger traffic is concerned, by increased speed and regularity in running the trains on the former. With *equal* time and regularity, I consider the Harlem by far the most agreeable as well as the safest route. There is less dust and far less noise on this line. This is owing to the difference between the beds and ballasting of the two roads.

My experience, however, has not been altogether favorable to the Harlem route, owing to the frequent and not always explicable delays in the running of trains. These delays have been, as far as I am able to judge, the result of incompetency in some important department, which requires looking into. On one occasion I asked the conductor who was to blame for trains being so often behind time on the Harlem line? He said it was not the fault of the conductors, but frequently arose from interference with the regulations on the part of persons in the management unacquainted with the practical operation of railways. Be this as it may, the Harlem line has not grown in popularity as a through route as it would have done, under a more judicious arrangement. Perhaps Commodore VANDERBILT has already looked into this matter, and set it to rights. If he has not, the sooner he does so the better. The running of a few trains annually into the Hudson River, is certainly not calculated to "popularize" that road, and may possibly be considered by travelers as a set-off to the occasional delays by the Harlem.

It is now understood to be the determination of the Commodore and his clique to amalgamate the two companies, so as to completely identify the proprietorships. A bill was introduced into the Legislature for this purpose last session, but was not proceeded with. The knowing ones at Albany said "the Vanbilts required another year to make the Hudson River line float the dead carcass of the Harlem," then as now locked up in "the Commodore's" strong-box. Perhaps the public will come to think that the old method of getting up and down stream, by the comfortable steamers now forming night and day lines, may, after all, be the most agreeable, and certainly quite as safe as by rail. I have myself come to that conclusion, and regret that the public enterprise of New-York does not supply a larger number of commodious and swift steamers on the river, to compete with the railway monopoly—those already running being quite inadequate to meet the public requirements. Yours, &c.,

AN OLD RAILWAY MAN.

NEW-YORK, 6th July, 1865.

The Exorbitant Charges for Livery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your able, persistent and successful war upon the exorbitant prices of meat, coal, butter, &c., induces me to ask you to turn your batteries upon the keepers of livery stables, who, by an unholy combination among themselves, continue to charge the same prices that were fixed upon during the war, when every material used by them was from twice to three and four times as dear as now. Hay, which formerly cost $30 per ton, can now be bought for from $8 to $10. Oats, meal, &c., have fallen nearly as much. And yet the charge for a hack is not a cent less than a year ago, and $35 per month is still the modest sum exacted for the keep of a horse. These parties formerly made money at a charge of $20 a month, and could doubtless do so now. Although this subject is not of so general an interest as those you have effected a reform in, it is one of no little importance to the public. Your advertising column will show how many are getting rid of their horses rather than submit longer to such imposition. And there are thousands of physicians and others to whom the services of a horse are necessary, who cannot afford to pay such prices. Were it not for the combinations among the keepers, competition would speedily bring the prices down.

Will you not pour a few rounds into the iniquitous affair, and add another to the obligations under which you have lately placed a grateful PUBLIC.

Abstinence from Meat.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 5, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In looking over your paper of the past week, I noticed several items and notes in reference to the high price of meat, and advice to people to let the butchers alone for or during the warm months. Would it not be well, in connection with this matter, for those who have tried living without flesh to give their experience? My own is this: I have not tasted meat for *nine months*; can do more work than when I commenced the trial; am in better health, and, so far, more than satisfied with the change. I also have two friends in New-York who have not tasted meat for ten years, who have during that time hardly had a sick day, and who, to-day, can do more work than when they made the change, whether it be mental or physical labor.

Only yesterday, also, I met another friend, from Cincinnati, Ohio, C. S. ROYCE, Professor of Hygiene and Physical and Vocal Culture in two ladies' seminaries at College Hill, Ohio, who told me he had not eaten meat for twenty-five years. He is near sixty years old, in fine health, athletic, and could, I think, tire out most of the meat eaters within the circle of my acquaintance.

I might add the name of Dr. D. V. MARTIN, the man who rowed from Boston to New-York, subsisting on whortleberries, some years ago. He tells me he has eaten scarcely anything but fruit for seven years, yet he weighs over 160 pounds, and is very active. Such an experience almost sets at naught the theories of the savans regarding food.

To those who wish to live cheaper, let me say, don't be afraid to drop the meat, providing you choose a plain, substantial diet of fruits, grains and vegetables. They are abundantly nutritious and wholesome—not, perhaps, for every case, but for a majority of mankind; and all would be better if they would practice, at least in Summer, a bit of vegetarianism.

Respectfully, M. D.

Houses and Building Companies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article of a subscriber, published in your columns, is very opportune. The suggestions are admirable, and are, no doubt, approved by your readers. And it would seem only to be necessary for parties willing to engage in such an enterprise to meet and arrange a plan to secure the object. Three gentlemen, ready to invest $10,000 each, have requested me to ask you to send me the name of "A Subscriber," or request him to call on me, and appoint a time for meeting them. ANOTHER SUBSCRIBER,

No. 5 Wall-street, New-York, Room No. 17.

The Price of Milk.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 6, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Not many miles from this city, and in the large towns and cities in Connecticut, milk is sold for four cents per quart. In this city it has generally been sold, at this season, for five cents per quart. Now, why is it that we are compelled to pay eight cents per quart? There never was a better season for milk. It was never more abundant, and there is no earthly reason why it should be any higher in price than formerly. It is far more profitable to sell milk for four cents per quart than making butter or cheese. Who will interfere and bring the price where it ought to be? There is a way, and some one can make a fortune, though some of our present dealers may be ruined. Mr. Editor, will you please call the attention of the public to this matter? B.

The Price of Beef.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The most important element connected with the question of the price of meat, seems to be overlooked by your various correspondents, and very naturally, for they are not in a position to see it.

The producer looks from a different point, and can easily see why meat, and beef in particular, should be high. Aside from the extortion of butchers and milkmen, the cost of raising the animals, and the supply, must affect the price, as also whether the farmers consider their farms overstocked or understocked.

Last year, when gold was at the same premium or much higher than at present, the shortness of pasturage and the scanty forage crops, obliged farmers to reduce their stock, and it was sold at comparatively a low price. But now that stock which has been wintered and fattened here at the East, has been fed on meal costing four cents per pound, and on hay at thirty dollars per ton. A drought producing short pasturage and a scarcity of fodder, may again oblige the farmers to reduce their stock, but this is not in prospect the present season. The farmers in the loyal States can keep every hoof they have for another year. Take into account the demand for cattle to restock the border and insurrectionary States; the increased supply of food needed by our increasing population, and the fact that we have a diminished number of cattle, and there is little chance that beef will very soon if ever fall to old prices. The report of the Department of Agriculture for April and May, shows that there is a great scarcity of cattle throughout the country. In January, 1865, the loyal States had 1,191,566 head of cattle less than in January 1864. In 1864 we had 14,032,187, but in 1865 only 12,840,721. That is, while our population, and of course the demand for beef has been increasing so rapidly, our cattle have diminished more than eight per cent. Sheep have increased over four millions, but swine have diminished more than three millions, which more than balances this gain. We must wait for time and the more full development of our agricultural resources to reduce the price of beef. T. S. G.

WEST CORNWALL, Conn.

An Opportunity for the Benevolent

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, July 1, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are constantly applied to by the widows of soldiers to take charge of their children, so that relieved from their care they may be able to work and earn a support for themselves. We are also having very many applications to assist the families of disabled soldiers. To-day, several cases have been presented to us. One of these I beg leave to speak of, as it will help some of your readers to see what they cannot be so familiar with as we are. An American woman, poorly attired, came into the office this afternoon, such a picture of care and trouble as to move us deeply, though so used to the tale of disease. They were very comfortable when the war commenced, but her husband could not remain at home when his country cried for help, and he entered the army suffering and fighting until worn down and sick, he obtained a furlough and came home. When her husband entered the army she commenced sewing, took care of herself and child, and earned enough besides to purchase a sewing-machine. When her husband came home sick, she nursed him and took charge of her family, and worked day and night for food and to pay her rent. The husband returned to the army and remained until nine months since, when, discharged for permanent disability, he came home, but has been unable to do anything, and their only dependence has been the needle of this poor toiling wife and mother. "I am ashamed to ask for aid, Sir," she said, "but I cannot help it. My husband has had the offer of employment where he can receive twelve dollars a month, with his board, but he has no clothes fit to appear in, and I thought may be you would be willing to furnish him some garments. I can hardly earn enough to pay for our bread and the rent. It would be impossible for me to earn enough to buy clothing for my husband, and I was treated so kindly when I came here four years ago to ask Mr. BARLOW to help a poor family, though very timid, I felt encouraged to come for myself, not knowing that Mr. BARLOW was dead. I have done all I could, sir; my pay was so poor I could not get clothes for my husband." We asked what kind of work she did and what pay she received. "Shirtmaking is what I have done and have received seventy-five cents a dozen for them." Poor thing, making shirts for six cents, to earn bread and pay rent; no wonder she could not buy clothing for her husband, though working day and night. All her brothers and sisters, ten in number, died with consumption, and she said "I have worked so hard and so much nights I have been afraid that I should go into a decline myself." She is but 24 years old, but so careworn and weary that she seemed more like 40, is well educated, intelligent and lady-like, and no one could see her and listen to her simple story without feeling that she ought not to go unrelieved. We tried to cheer her up by assuring her that she should not suffer in future if she would let her wants be known to us.

Our practice has been not to allow the wants of soldiers' families to go unsupplied, and a very considerable portion of our expenditures has been and is still for the children and families of those men to whom we owe so much.

J. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

Central Park Music Crowds.

Yesterday being hot and dusty, it was natural for those having leisure time to take the cars and go to the Park, to lounge the afternoon hours away beneath the shade of the wide-spreading trees on the Mall, and listen to the felicitous music provided by HARVEY DODWORTH. As the burning sun descended to his rest, and the passing breezes became cooler and fresher, the crowds hovering around the Lake visibly augmented in their numbers, and became more active in their movements. The day in the Park was a delicious one, the great heat being sensibly and gratefully tempered by the free zephyrs playing hide and seek amid the basky retreats of the Ramble, and the other lovely vistas of the Park. The freshly sprinkled drives and walks gave renewed elasticity to the step, and the velvet sward of the level lawns, for the time free to the feet of all, was thronged by a happy crowd of children and their guardians.

As the fine band opened the programme of the day with the "Park March," those straggling away were speedily retracing their wandering footsteps, and by the time the overture to "Zannetta" had ceased, the vicinity of the music pavilion was crowded by a vast collection of listeners. The numerous seats scattered about had long before been filled by the patient ones, thus compelling the more mercurial portion of the visitors to stand and saunter.

The crowd, like all New-York crowds, was a perfect study—a kaleidescopic picture of New-York life. Richly dressed ladies of fashion, with their attendant shadows, of the genus dandy; the newly "come-out" belle, all freshness and life, culling her first and sweetest triumphs; the artist and the lawyer—one dreaming of fame to come, and the other pondering upon some knotty question that had puzzled his wits in the morning courts; the nurse-maid and her romping group of little ones, her patience almost gone beneath the troubles of keeping proper watch and ward over her mischievous charge; the clerk, just escaped from his counter or his books, obtaining a fresh lease of life at every breath as he saunters about; the sowing-girl, having forsaken the needle or "the machine" for a few hours of calm enjoyment; all classes of society existing in this great hive of metropolitan industry and wealth, of idleness and poverty; the happy and the unhappy, some with health tingling in their veins, while others came to gain a little more strength for the struggle of life.

This crowd round and about the music stand listened to the music and chatted at intervals on the thousand little trifles that go to make up life—the latest fashion in bonnets, or the quickest time on the turf; the children's teeth, or the prospect of going to Saratoga or the White Mountains; the rates of stocks, or how gold stood in the morning, and many other topics equally as engrossing. Others gravely talked of the chances of business being brisk during the Summer—"business" to them meaning life and hard work; some canvassed the topics of the day, and made grave observations upon the events so quickly passing in these wondrous times. In short, the crowds were New-York crowds, and that little sentence expresses much.

We understand that there is a fair prospect that these *al fresco* concerts will be continued during the hot and blistering months of Summer, and it is well known that they are always a source of great enjoyment to the masses.

Letter from Wendell Phillips.

THE RESTORATION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The following letter from WENDELL PHILLIPS appears in the *Anti-Slavery Standard* this week:

To the Editor of the Standard:

Let me call your attention and that of the country to the danger pointed out in the following extract from the letter of an acute and vigilant friend:

President JOHNSON is rapidly issuing proclamations for the reorganization of all the rebel States. The Governors appointed are old politicians, who know all the ropes. Is it not their design, and will they not be able, before next December to make all their new Constitutions and elect new Governors and full Congressional delegation? Then what is to prevent those States from presenting themselves, fully accredited, on the floor of the new Congress, and participating in its organization. They will claim, as President JOHNSON does, that their States have never been out of the Union; that the government declares (as it will) the rebellion suppressed and military occupation withdrawn, and that they now resume their relations with the Federal Government, which have been only temporarily suspended. In this claim they will be backed by the whole power of the Administration, and this is the trap to be sprung on us. The Clerk of the House, you remember, presides until a new Speaker is elected. It he had firmness enough to refuse to receive the credentials of these rebel members, and to refuse to count their votes, this danger might be averted. But can we count on so much virtue in any politician? We may, perhaps, baffle this plan in the Senate. That body being always organized, no members can be admitted without the concurrence of the rest. But how long would even the Senate stand up against the action of the House of Representatives, and enormous pressure of every other kind?

I believe that this attempt will be made at the next meeting of Congress. Possibly South Carolina might be kept out, but even that is doubtful. I may exaggerate the importance of this matter, but that the attempt will be made there can be no doubt.

The importance of these suggestions cannot be overestimated, and every means should be taken to avert this peril. We have been counting on the possibility of rallying a majority of the legally elected members of Congress to keep the members from the rebel States out of Congress, at least till they consented to certain conditions—ratifying the anti-slavery amendment and other matters. Some sanguine friends believe they can be kept out until they agree to give the negro the right to vote. But, according to this rebel plot, the Southern members may enter Congress without agreeing to the anti-slavery amendment, or to any other conditions. Once inside the doors, they may take part in all the discussions and votes affecting themselves and their claims, and may checkmate the anti-slavery amendment itself. In fact, our fate rests in the hands of the Clerk of the House of Representatives. I know nothing about him; but how few men in the nation could be trusted to stand firm in such a post? The whole North should be roused to guard against this danger. If the rebel States, in their present mood, can in any way get inside Congress, and wield eighty-four votes there, and more especially if they can get there unpledged to any conditions, and wield those votes, then truly the "south" will be as strong as ever, and the negro almost as defenceless. Yours,

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The Missouri Election.

THE CONSTITUTION ADOPTED—GOV. FLETCHER'S PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF MISSOURI, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, On the 6th day of January, 1865, a convention of the representatives of the people of the State of Missouri, elected in the pursuance of law, assembled in the City of St. Louis, for the purpose of amending the constitution of said State, which convention did, on the 8th day of April, in said year, adopt the revised and amended constitution for said State; and,

Whereas, In and by the second section of the thirteenth article of the said revised and amended constitution, it was provided that an election by the qualified voters of this State should be held on the 6th day of June, 1865, at the several election precincts in this State and elsewhere, for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people in regard to the adoption or rejection of said constitution; and provision was made in said section for taking and counting the votes of such qualified voters of this State as should then be absent from the places of their residence, by reason of their being in the military service of the United States or of this State, whether they should then be in or out of this State; and,

Whereas, In and by the provisions of the said thirteenth article of the said revised and amended constitution, it was required that the returns of said election should be certified to the Secretary of State, and that on the 1st day of July next ensuing said election, the Secretary of State should, in the presence of the Governor, the Attorney-General, or the State Auditor, proceed to examine or cast up the returns of the votes taken at said election, and certified to him, including those of persons in the military service; and if it should appear that a majority of all the votes cast at the said election were in favor of the constitution, the Governor should issue his proclamation stating that fact, and the said constitution should on the 4th day of said month of July be the constitution of the State of Missouri: and

Whereas, On the said first day of July, the said Secretary of State did, in presence of the Governor and the State Auditor, proceed to examine and cast up the returns of the votes taken at said election, and certified to him, including those of persons in the military service, when it appeared, upon an accurate casting up of said returns, that there were forty-three thousand six hundred and seventy (43,670) votes in favor of said constitution, and forty-one thousand eight hundred and eight (41,808) votes against said constitution; and the being, therefore, a majority of all the votes cast at said election in favor of said constitution.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS C. FLETCHER, Governor of the State of Missouri, in pursuance of the authority vested in me, as aforesaid, do, by this my proclamation, declare and make known that the said Revised and Amended Constitution was, at said election, adopted by a majority of the votes cast at said election, and that in pursuance of the provisions therein contained, it will take effect as the constitution of the State of Missouri, on the fourth day of the present month of July.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Missouri, at the City of Jefferson, on the 1st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

THOS. C. FLETCHER.

By the Governor.

FRANCIS RODMAN, Secretary of State.

To the Public—A Card.

On the 6th day of February last I was arrested by Col. L. C. BAKER, charged with uttering false and fraudulent enlistment papers, and conveyed to the Old Capitol Prison in Washington. Various statements severely reflecting on me were then, and have since been made in the public prints.

During my imprisonment I have remained silent. Now that I am released from the military jurisdiction and returned to my home, justice to my family, to my friends and to myself requires me to say that I am innocent of the charges preferred against me; that not one of them has been sustained; that I never sold a false enlistment paper in my life; that I have been for a long series of years an honest and respected citizen of Brooklyn, and that I claim the restoration of the good opinion of my fellow citizens.

JOHN FAY.

LINES

Written on the occasion of the Funeral of the late Mrs. S., at Auburn, N. Y.

Only a few grief-laden weeks have passed
Since through the world that requiem was rung,
At which remotest nations stood aghast,
For which our own with sable clouds was hung.

The echo of that dirge comes back to-day,
And peals around thy tomb, oh loving wife!
While we commit unto its kindred clay
This second victim of the assassin's knife.

We little thought what heart that blow would reach,
Which Heaven ordained its loftier mark should miss;
Yet there were some who whispered, each to each,
With pallid lips, of such a grief as this.

Who knew thee best, knew how through war's long night,
Waiting the dawn, thy heart its vigils kept,
And how, with love intense and tripartite,
For country, husband, sons, thou watched and wept.

I see "sweet Auburn" hushed and dark to-day
(From far, with vision purified and strong,)
Dark with the crape-clouds that o'erhang the way,
Where that sad pageant slowly winds along.

I see St. Peter's walls and turret brown;
I hear the solemn music of her choirs,
Her fun'ral bell, that vibrates through the town,
And wakes a sad response from sister spires.

I see, Fort Hill! thy portals open wide,
Those gates where mourners bid farewell to bliss:
And pouring through, a long and living tide
Rolls onward to yon high Necropolis.

Room for a sister, here! Make room
For virtue, goodness, unpretending worth:
For ye can spare amid these aisles of gloom—
'Tis all she asks—a little spot of earth.

A little spot, beneath these heavens clear,
These ancient trees, with overshadowing bough,
Where song-birds come, such as she asked to hear
When the death-damps were gath'ring on her brow.

Oh God! we bless Thee, even while we grieve,
And tenderly return this dust to dust;
'Tis but the ruined temple here we leave;
The ransom'd spirit walks among the just.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 7.

The heated term still continues here—the thermometer yesterday ranging 98 degrees.

Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg leave to state, in justice to myself, that the letter purporting to have been addressed by me to J. W. WESTON, under date David's Island, May 10, 1865, relative to Mr. WESTON'S metallic artificial legs which was printed in your advertising columns to-day, was never written by me, or with my knowledge or consent. JAMES A. PHILLIPS,

Medical Cadet, U. S. A.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 8, 1865.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 8.

PETROLEUM firm; Crude 33½c.; Refined, in bond, 53c.; Refined, free, 70c.@73c. FLOUR very dull; sales unimportant. WHEAT firm; sales 5,000 bushels good and prime Pennsylvania and Western Red at $1 60@$1 70. RYE 86c. CORN quiet; Yellow 90c. OATS 3c. lower. WHISKY dull at $2 15.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 8.

FLOUR dull; stock of old much depressed. WHEAT firm. CORN dull; White, 90c. PROVISIONS quiet. SUGAR buoyant, active and ¼c. higher. WHISKY dull at $2 10.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 8.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 85; Reading Railroad, 49½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56¼; American Gold, 139¾. Sight exchange on New-York at par.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any

of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Second-Hand Safes,

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Raid.—Now is the time to commence using Dutcher's Lightning Fly-killer and keep the house clear of flies all Summer. Sold by all Druggists.

Marsh's Truss Institute, No. 223 Broadway, (Museum Building.)—Trusses, shoulder braces, silk elastic abdominal belts, silk elastic stockings, &c., carefully applied and satisfaction guaranteed.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DIED.

BAZZONI.—On Saturday, July 8, ELEANOR BAZZONI, aged 78 years.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her sons, Louis J. and Francis E. Bazzoni, and also her son-in-law, Thomas Beaty, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, July 10, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 157 East 86th-st. Her remains will be taken to St. Lawrence's Church, 84th-st., where a solemn Requiem Mass will be offered up for the repose of her soul, and thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

COSTAR.—On Friday, July 7, LUCIEN J., son of Aleda G. and the late Henry Costar, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., on Monday morning, at 9½ o'clock.

CLITZ.—On Thursday, July 6, IDA, only child of Edward M. and Sarah Clitz, aged 10 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 35 Charles-st.

CONE.—In Harlem, on Tuesday, July 4, JAMES P CONE, in the 39th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, in 128th-st., first house west of 2d-av., on Sunday next, at 11 A. M. Relatives, friends, members of Normal and Harlem Lodges, and the fraternity, are invited to attend.

☞ The members of Normal Lodge No. 523, F. A. M., are summoned to attend the funeral of our late brother, JAMES P. CONE, and will meet for that purpose at their rooms, No. 594 Broadway, at 9 o'clock. The funeral services will be conducted by R. W. Geo. H. Raymond.

T. W. COWDIN, Master.

DOREMUS.—On Thursday, July 6, HENRY D. DOREMUS, aged 35 years, 5 months and 2 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 13 Douglas-st., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment on Monday, in the 11½ o'clock A. M. train.

DUNHAM.—Suddenly, on Friday, July 7, in Jersey City, WILLIE, son of Wm. H. and Caroline Dunham, aged 1 year, 7 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 354 South 4th-st., Jersey City, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock A. M.

FOUNTAIN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, July 8, CLARA, wife of J. Guy Fountain, and daughter of the late John Van Valkenburgh, formerly of Albany.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Albany, Cincinnati and Chicago papers please copy.

JAMES.—On Friday, July 7, Mrs. HARRIET R. JAMES.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at 10 o'clock Sunday morning, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Hanna, 21st-st., near 3d-av., Brooklyn.

HOFFMANN.—At her residence, in Stockbridge, Mass., on Thursday, July 6, after a long and painful illness, ELIZABETH J., wife of Ferdinand Hoffmann.

MURDOCK.—At Peekskill, on Friday morning, July 7, FREDERICK WARREN MURDOCK, eldest son of Warren Murdock, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 26 Garden-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 10, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

MALCOMSON.—At Hudson City, N. J., on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, MARY T., wife of Henry T. Malcomson, in childbirth.

She will be buried, with her infant boy, this day, (Sunday,) July 9. Funeral to take place from the residence of her father, James W. Maltbie, No. 148 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, at 3 o'clock P. M. All relatives and friends are invited to attend.

ORMSBEE.—On Saturday morning, July 8, after a lingering illness, OTIS ORMSBEE, in the 52d year of his age.

His friends,

FROM LOUISIANA.

Up Red River—Shreveport, La.—Its Occupation by Our Forces—Condition and Prospects—The Crops—Large Amount of Cotton Still in the Field Sheds—Replanting Cornfield with Cotton.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SHREVEPORT, La., Friday, June 16, 1865.

Here we are at last, safely quartered in this outpost of rebeldom, the vain attempt to reach which, one year ago, resulted only in the disaster of the memorable "Red River Campaign." One cannot help thinking, by the way, that perhaps it was, after all, a most fortunate thing that the place was not taken last Spring; for truly, a more desolate, forsaken, out-of-the-way town it has never been my ill luck to soldier in. But of that anon. It has possessed certain advantages, of which I propose to speak further on. At present to return to my text. I must tell you how we got here, and something of the country through which we passed.

By the terms of a convention entered into May 26, 1865, on the part of Gen. E. K. SMITH, commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, and Maj.-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY, commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi, the forces, military and naval, of the Trans-Mississippi Department, and the public property under their control, were surrendered to the authorities of the United States.

These terms being similar to those entered into by other commanders, it is not necessary to enumerate them.

Two or three days were consumed in arranging for the final delivery of the army into our hands, Gen. BUCKNER having been sent to New-Orleans to confer with Gen. CANBY on that subject, and on the 31st of May, the First Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps, under command of Brig.-Gen. E. S. DENNIS, left New-Orleans on steamer for Shreveport, La., where the greater part of the Confederate army and the stores of the Trans-Mississippi Department were concentrated.

The steamers being heavily laden, our progress was necessarily slow, and it was not until the afternoon of the 2d inst. that we entered Old River, the gateway, so to speak, of Red River. We found the river very high, and, indeed, for the first fifty or sixty miles, we were almost literally out of sight of land, for the banks were overflowed, and the bushes grew so thickly along the edges of the channel, that we could not see the land beyond.

Arrived at Alexandria, we found there awaiting us two steamers—one, the *C. F. Dix*, with Brig.-Gen. GEORGE L. ANDREWS, United States Volunteers, and Lieut.-Gen. S. B. BUCKNER, late C. S. A., Commissioner of Parole, on board; the other, the *Ida May*, conveying Major-Gen. FRANK HERRON, commander of the Northern Division of Lousiana, who was moving his headquarters from Baton Rouge to Shreveport. These vessels had preceded us by a day or two.

Here, about 1,500 rebels had been turned over, but only a very small amount of ordnance—some twenty odd stand of arms, I believe, besides a few heavy guns in the two forts on the opposite side of the river, (built during the last year,) and perhaps a dozen pieces of light artillery, among which I noticed two of the old "Valverde" guns, (Simms' Battery,) taken early in the war, and two of the "Chicago Mercantile" Battery, "issued" last year.

Alexandria was formerly a city of some 5,000 inhabitants, but the best part of it was destroyed last year by our retreating forces, against the positive orders of the Commanding-General, and in spite of the utmost exertions of the Provost Guard, and now presents an exceedingly desolate appearance.

Leaving one regiment here, and a few artillerymen at the forts, we proceeded on our way, and in due time reached Grand Ecore, a place remarkable for nothing but a large, formidable-looking fort, only partially completed, crowning a bluff of great height, and commanding the river for some distance each way, but there were only a few hundred rebels, so we only delayed long enough to disembark another regiment, with supplies for thirty days, and again steamed out for our place of destination.

And now commenced the most tedious part of our journey. Throughout its whole length the course of river is exceedingly tortuous, but hitherto the channel had been wide enough (it is very deep throughout) to enable our barge and deeply-laden vessels to make the numerous short bends with tolerable facility. Now, however, the river became so narrow that the larger vessels of our fleet occupied considerably more than half of its width—and such turns and crooks and angles! Now we were going due north, now south; then east, and again west, and all in a distance of a few miles; so that a vessel distant from us in reality, perhaps, five or six miles, would appear on the other side of a corn-field, not more than a half mile away, and but that we knew the actual position of the different vessels, it would have been impossible to say whether any particular one preceded or followed us.

The bends were very difficult to make, and we were generally obliged to keep on a straight course until the bow of the boat touched the outside bank, and then allow the stern to swing round until the vessel was headed in the new course; and not unfrequently, when once more under way, crash! we would go against the opposite bank, and again there would be a stop and a swing, and a "Back a little on the starboard wheel"—"Give her a turn ahead on the port wheel"—and away we go again.

All this had its advantages, however, for we were thus afforded a fine chance to see the country, inasmuch as we took a front, side and rear view of every plantation; and from Alexandria up to within a few miles of Shreveport it was really a fine sight—an almost continuous line of waving corn on either bank, interrupted only by an occasional small patch of woods, already girdled for their fall, a few acres o cotton or wheat, or by here and there a farm-house, with its adjacent yards and outbuildings.

Such splendid corn, too!—much of it already tasseled and silked. There seemed to be enough to supply the whole Southern Confederacy, and I've no doubt the Red River country would have contributed its share for that purpose.

In some places, however, where the corn had not got very far ahead when news of peace came, they were cutting it out and planting cotton; and I'm told that in case the army-worm visits the country again this year, this cotton will escape its ravages, as it will not be far enough advanced to suit the dainty taste of the destroyer.

Much of the old crop still remains in the field sheds, unginned and unbaled; and I have been informed by pretty good authority that every ounce of it belonged to the Confederate Government, they having appropriated it, and given in exchange their worthless bonds. Be that as it may, there it is, and I suppose the United States Treasury Agent will decide in due time who is the owner.

All along the river, as the boat touched the banks the negroes came flocking down in crowds, many trying to get on board, and some succeeding; but they were landed at the next bend, with the admonition to stay where they were as long as possible.

In front of every farm-house would be a large assemblage of whites and blacks, of all ages and assorted sizes. Our boys amused themselves by throwing "hard-tack" at them, and then what running and tumbling and scrambling would ensue! little nigs and little whites, little dogs and big dogs, all joined in the race, and by the time the "hard-tack" was secured it was difficult to determine what were its original ingredients.

Well, the day and night wore slowly away, until late in the afternoon of the 7th inst., when the river commenced to widen out again, and at 8 o'clock in the evening we dropped anchor in a fine stream opposite Shreveport, and having reported to the flag-ship, retired to rest thankful that our journey was over.

The next morning, bright and early, we drew in to shore, and disembarking, went into camp about a mile from the river, which, being accomplished, I proceeded to take a short survey of the town. I should judge that it was a place of some 3,000 or 4,000 inhabitants, though more are claimed for it.

It is scattered over several hills, the main portion being built on the face of a ridge sloping down to the river in front and to a large bayon on the upper side.

It is certainly a very dilapidated looking place, and I have not yet seen a single fine building public or private. It is said to have had a large cotton trade and I suppose this might be true, for there is cotton sticking to every house, strewed along every street, scattered about with every heap of rubbish, (and their name is legion,) and piled up in every warehouse and on several boats which we found here on our arrival. The fact is, though, that Shreveport probably received all the trade from the interior only. The cotton along the river being taken from each plantation by the boats as they passed.

The chief value of the place to the Confederacy, however, has been in the fact of its affording a secure port at which to establish an arsenal and machine shops of various kinds.

They had quite an extensive arsenal here, and a foundry for the manufacture of cannon, shot and shell. Here, too was, their main depot of supplies for this department, and here their main force was concentrated. Here, therefore, were surrendered the greater portion of the army and their ordnance and ordnance stores. I saw at the arsenal a large Park of light artillery, sixty or seventy pieces I should think, and several heavy guns; and at the corrals, a large amount of transportation, most of which was "issued" by BANKS last Spring. I am unable at present to give you even approximate figures either for the forces or property surrendered, as matters are in a very confused state, but may perhaps write you again. The people here are tolerably quiet and well disposed, though they hardly feel that they have yet been whipped.

Silver circulates as currency to a considerable extent, though greenbacks are generally preferred for convenience sake.

The soldiers behave very well, and mingle freely with our men, with only now and then some slight personal altercation, which is speedily checked.

I refer now to the soldiers of Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana, who constituted the greater part of the force here. The Texans, as soon as they heard there was to be a surrender, took horses, mules, weapons, and anything and everything they could steal, and started for the woods, where many of them are now lying about, a few miles out of town, robbing and plundering all who come that way, especially Confederate officers and soldiers, so that those who remained behind are now afraid to go, and are eager to avail themselves of the protection of the government they sought to destroy, against their "friends" and fellow traitors.

ÆNEAS.

GEORGIA.

Outrage in Twiggs County—One Man Killed and Two Wounded.

From the Macon Herald, June 25.

Last Tuesday evening three men, supposed to be Federal soldiers, crossed the river into Twiggs County. They were on foot, and were accompanied by a negro. After crossing the Brunswick Railroad bridge, they proceeded toward Marion, their object being to rob Mr. ROBERT PAUL of $15,000 in gold and silver, which their negro guide represented he had hidden in his house. Arriving at the house, they entered, and seizing Mr. PAUL, placed a revolver at his breast, at the same time demanding the money. He told them he had none, and asked them where they got their information. They told him that the negro man, WYATT, gave them the information, but on looking for WYATT to prove his statement, he had left. They swore awhile, and at about 11 o'clock P. M., left, taking with them three horses, two mules, a two-horse wagon and two pistols.

After they had left Mr. PAUL sent word to Marion, and through the neighborhood, and the people gathered to the number of twelve or fourteen, and started in pursuit. Among them were many of the most respectable citizens of the county, such as Judge J. E. McDonald, C. R. Faulk, J. P.; H. M. Loyless, Clerk of Superior Court; J. B. Denson, W. A. Higgins, T. R. Robinson, John W. Cowen, Dr. W. T. Zachary, and G. W. Lee.

The thieves had more than two hours start, but were delayed by not knowing the road, and by stopping at Mr. PIERCE'S to take a saddle and bridle.

About half an hour before daybreak yesterday, the thieves were overtaken near Denson's mill, about seven miles from this place, and a portion of the pursuing party that had gone around and headed them off, rode up on them and demanded their surrender. They replied by a volley from their revolvers, and turning their horses galloped back the road they came. The citizens now opened fire on them, firing about six shots. Two of the thieves turned back down the road, at full speed, about eighty yards, and then jumping off their horses, escaped into the swamp. They were both—it is supposed—wounded. The third one dashed on toward the mill, and fell from the horse dead near the creek. One of the horses was very badly shot. All the stolen property was recovered and returned to its owners.

After the affair was over, four citizens of Twiggs County, whose names have been already given, came to town and reported the affair to Gen. WILSON, who referred the matter to Lieut.-Col. WHITE, for investigation. Their affidavits, made before Adjutant DOYLE, were substantially as above. They were released at once. The body of the man killed was at once sent for, and is now at the Ocmulgee Hospital.

Such affairs as the foregoing are much to be regretted, and we hope that this will be the last case of the kind. Whilst every effort is being made by the military authorities to restore law and order, lawless men still attempt to break through restraint, and we hope that this will prove a lesson to them.

The military authorities are on the lookout for the negro WYATT, and if they catch him will undoubtedly punish him severely.

Last evening the Post Commandant sent word to the various commands stationed around the city, to send in to identify the body of the dead man, and has requested, also, a search for the other two, who escaped, in order that they may be punished; but we think that, if wounded, they have been punished sufficiently.

THE NEGRO AND RATION BUREAU IN AUGUSTA.

From the Augusta Chronicle, June 21.

This institution, now under the administrations of Major SNYDER, is still progressing and doing a good work, especially among the indigent poor of all colors. On Tuesday upward of 2,000 full rations were issued to more than 1,031 applicants. Since the first day of June, 12,761 rations have been issued. The ration for the most part consists of bacon and flour. In lieu of the latter, hard bread is occasionally substituted. In extreme cases, coffee and sugar are furnished.

There have been, up to this time, 400 negro applicants for homes, of whom 300 have been furnished with places. Twenty-five children have been bound out to service until the age of 21. The terms upon which the bond binding them is issued, are, in the main, fair and equitable; but, we opine, if the latter clause of it is strictly complied with, to "cause the apprentice to be instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic, so far as the rule of three," it will take half a dozen years of the time to fulfill that specification.

There are now in the institution 113 negroes, 60 of whom are small children.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

The Slaves in Virginia.

ORDER BY MAJ.-GEN. GREGG.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF LYNCHBURGH, Va., June 27, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28.—The frequent complaints of planters that they are burdened with helpless women and children whose natural protectors are upon the plantations of their neighbors, are useless, it having already been announced in General Orders, No. 19, from these headquarters, that families should be brought together on the same farm, or satisfactory arrangements made for their support by persons employing the husband and father.

II. Persons having able-bodied men in their employment who may have families on other plantations, and who refuse to let them go to their families or allow them to bring their families to them, will be compelled to do justice to both the freedmen and their neighbors.

III. The price of labor has been fixed in several localities at $5 per month for first-class labor, and in proportion for less efficient labor. In sanctioning this arrangement it was understood that the wages mentioned was to include clothing, food, house rent, fuel, and the usual privilege of gardens, as heretofore, for the laborer and his family.

IV. When the freedmen are willing to remain on the plantations of their former owners as one family, and they are willing to keep them and provide for them, as has heretofore been customary, and when the neighboring planters can arrange amongst themselves for the present year for the familes of the able-bodied men that may be upon other farms, and to give them a sufficient portion of the growing crop to keep them from want from Christmas until 1st of April, the freedmen performing faithfully such labor as the planter may have during said time, it will be considered a fair remuneration under existing circumstances, and when the freedmen and the former owner have made a contract of this kind, it will be considered binding on both parties.

V. Where persons hiring able-bodied men refuse to provide for their families, houses, fuel, food, clothing and gardens, the lowest wages that will be considered a fair remuneration will be a sum that will enable them to procure the aforementioned necessaries, in addition to the five dollars per month as fixed by the various meetings of the citizens of this district for first-class labor.

VI. All persons employing able-bodied men, whose wives and families are living on other plantations, who refuse to give them a certificate of character in accordance with their just merit, when they may desire to work on the plantations on which their families reside, or to go elsewhere in order that they may live with their familes and support them by their labor, and all persons who refuse to employ either negro or white laborers, who may leave one plantation to go to another in order to live with and support their families, for the reason that they are not provided with a certificate of good character from their former employer, will be considered as conspiring against the laborer for the purpose of defrauding him out of his just wages, and will be brought before a military commission, and punished according to the nature of his offence.

VII. This order is not to be construed by the freedmen as giving them encouragement to leave off work without a cause. They are to make every effort in their power to obtain a certificate of good character, and should be able to show that the persons on whose plantations their wives and families are living are willing to employ them, or that they can obtain employment elsewhere at such wages as will enable them to maintain their families and provide a shelter for them; they should also know where they are going to find the shelter. This is of primary importance, and in many instances the laboring man works for less wages than he otherwise would, simply because he must have a home for his family.

By command of Brevet Maj.-Gen. GREGG,
Commanding.

JOHN B. MAITLAND, Brevet Maj. and A. A. G.

THE NEGROES IN TENNESSEE.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF WEST TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS, TENN., June 27, 1865.

The Major-General Commanding is daily in receipt of petitions from the people, which the reports of the various Post Commanders confirm, setting forth complaints arising from the new relations of the colored people with the owners of the soil, and praying for his authoritative action in the adjustment of the difficulties complained of. Not alone are the freedmen responsible for the state of things which exists. The planters themselves are too reluctant to practically accept the passing away of slavery, and in numerous instances awaken and confirm that disaffection among the negros which renders them such unfaithful and unreliable employes. First of all, people must acknowledge and act upon the full and permanent emancipation of the colored race. Without a cordial acceptance of this inevitable fact, the military authorities can afford but partial relief to existing evils. Any other course of conduct or manifestation of a different spirit in dealing with the freedmen, will surely inflict upon the people the punishment of their own willful blindness and injustice. The negro must be made to understand that the freedom proclaimed to him involves the care of his own support and that of his family, which he has never before known. The demands for labor are sufficient to afford employment for all able-bodied freedmen, and such will be compelled to work for means of living. They are free to make their own contracts, and they will be fully protected in all their rights under them; but they will be compelled to the honest and faithful performance of such contracts when made. Negroes from the country will not be permitted to visit military posts without a pass from their employer, and those unemployed must remain where means of employment exists, namely, among the fields. Post Commanders are authorized and instructed to enforce, as far as practicable, the principles and requirements herein contained, and they will, until the establishment and location of officers connected with the Freedmen's Bureau have removed the necessity of such interposition, compel the freedmen to the performance of all fair and equitable contracts with their employers, whenever it is apparent that there has been no oppression or unjust treatment toward the employes, and no compulsory action will be used until full investigation has determined the rights of particular cases.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. JOHN E. SMITH.
W. H. MORGAN, Brevet Brig., A. A. G.

THE NEGROES IN ALABAMA.

From the Mobile Register.

Yesterday we had the pleasure of a conversation with a very intelligent gentleman from Camden, in this State, from whom we received the information that in Wilcox county the negroes generally exhibit subordination and a sensible willingness to work. Some contract for nothing but what they received from their late masters—that is food, raiment, and care and medical attention when they fall sick. Some are working on a contract for a tithe of the crops; and most of them seemed, we are informed, to exhibit a consciousness of the fact that idleness is not profitable, and that in this world of sin one is obliged to labor for a living, or endure the pangs of hunger. This primal law may after a while restore the negroes to usefulness; and where they exhibit a disposition to return to it, we should counsel the masters to use all kindness to them. They have not been made freemen by their own exertions. They were, as far as the South is concerned, passive spectators of the strife which had so much of their destiny within it. Let them be treated considerately, so that the happiness of the white man may come in large part from their happiness.

There ought to be no prejudice against the negro. He is ignorant and now occasionally insubordinate, but the insubordination results from his new and untried condition. He has been useful and profitable, and the errors of the moment, which he is not responsible for, may not be charitably and Christianly laid to his account. The ties of the old relation, we trust, may not be destroyed between the planter and his dependent. Let the former study the position into which the latter has been thrown so suddenly, and we are sure there will be no ill-feeling on his part. It were not well or manly to seek satisfaction for disappointments from the negro. It can do no good, only harm. In many places, we know, there is much confusion and distress from his ignorance and natural aversion to work, but how, under the circumstances, could a Southern man examine anything else? We of the South have known this; but yet, with proper aid from the government, it may turn out that we shall correct it, and after a while get a fair day's labor from the proffer of a fair day's wages.

We hold that kindness toward the faithful and industrious negro is not only good policy, but a duty which every man owes, and which he cannot evade by any reason that may be devised for wreaking on him the dissatisfaction that may be entertained for what he had no hand in producing.

BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF UNION PRISONERS.

Important Statement by H. S. Foote.

The following card appears in the *Herald:*

MONTREAL, June 31, 1865.

In your paper of yesterday I have read an editorial, in which, after remarking upon a legislative report which seems recently to have gained publication, emanating from a committee of the House of Representatives of the Confederate Congress, relative to the treatment of Union prisoners of war, you say: "We take it for granted that the report now published is that which was made by the committee of the rebel Senate, of which HENRY S. FOOTE, once of Mississippi, but now of parts unknown, was a member. That gentleman, after coming through into the Union lines, stated to his own son-in-law that, during the investigations of the subject, they obtained positive facts and data, proving beyond a shadow of doubt, that the system of inhuman treatment and starvation of our prisoners was decided upon in a Cabinet meeting at Richmond, for the express purpose of breaking down the constitutions of the men, and making them useless as soldiers when exchanged." I regret to say that there are several errors in regard to matters of fact in the sentences quoted, which I feel bound at once to correct.

My son-in-law, who is referred to, is Hon. WILLIAM M. STEWART, one of the United States Senators from the new State of Nevada. He is one of the most conscientious and correct men in the world, and has evidently been misunderstood by your informant, whoever he may be. The alleged ill-treatment of prisoners of war by the Confederate authorities has been with me for some time past a most painful and disgusting subject, and I have endeavored, as far as I could do so, to steer clear of it in conversation altogether. I have been especially desirous of being silent in regard to this distressing affair since the arrest of several of those persons who have been charged with being officially responsible for such maltreatment of military prisoners as may have occurred. I have, though, on various occasions, some time ago—and doubtless did to my son-in-law, Senator STEWART—stated that among the numerous causes which induced me openly and formally to give up my official connection with the Confederate Government, (such as the measure of conscription, confiscation, the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the tyrannical arrest and confinement of citizens entertaining and expressing Union sentiments in prison; the displacement of meritorious military commanders and the substitution of incompetent ones in their place; the obstinate opposition to all measures looking to the restoration of peace; the obvious tendency of every branch of the government toward the organization of an irresponsible despotism,) I had been powerfully influenced by what I had been compelled to learn of the cruel and barbarous treatment of unfortunate and defenceless prisoners of war. My exposition of facts relating to this subject was principally connected with the dreadful sufferings reported to have been inflicted upon prisoners of war confined at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, authentic information in regard to which reached me just before I left Richmond last Winter.

Touching the Congressional report referred to I have this to say: A month or two anterior to the date of said report I learned, from a government officer of respectability, that the prisoners of war then confined in and about Richmond were suffering severely for want of provisions. He told me further that it was manifest to him that a systematic scheme was on foot for subjecting these unfortunate men to starvation; that the Commissary-General, Mr. NORTHRUP, (a most wicked and heartless wretch,) had addressed a communication to Mr. SEDDON, the Secretary of War, proposing to withhold meat altogether from military prisoners then in custody, and to give them nothing but bread and vegetables, and that Mr. Seddon had indorsed the document containing this recommendation affirmatively. I learned further that by calling upon Maj. OULD, the Commissioner for exchange of prisoners, I would be able to obtain further information upon this subject. I went to Maj. OULD immediately, and obtained the desired information. Being utterly unwilling to countenance such barbarity for a moment, regarding indeed the honor of the whole South as concerned in the affair, I proceeded without delay to the hall of the House of Representatives, called the attention of that strangely constituted body to the subject, and insisted upon an immediate committee of investigation. I grieve to say that this was at first refused, and I was most acrimoniously censured by several members for introducing the subject in the House at all. But I resolved to have an investigation, and to put a stop to such vandalic atrocities if I could, or at least to rescue my own character from menaced infamy by withdrawing from all further connection with the Confederate cause at once. I introduced a second resolution next morning, and finally succeeded in getting the committee raised. You will find, in addition to the report made by the committee, a considerable mass of testimony of various kinds reported with it, and among other documentary proofs, the official communication of the Commissary-General, above referred to, and the indorsement of Mr. SEDDON thereon, in which he substantially says that, in his judgment, the time had arrived for retaliation upon the prisoners of war of the enemy.

Having such assurances as I thought I could rely upon, that all proper regard to the health and comfortable accommodation of prisoners of war would be in future exhibited, I was content to refrain from the further discussion of a matter which had given me great chagrin and mortification, and did not deem it necessary even to move for the publication of the report of the committee and the voluminous evidence appended. This is all I know on the subject, and this is a good deal more than it is at all pleasant to remember. It is but justice, though, to subjoin that Richmond was constantly filled with rumors of the cruel treatment of Confederate prisoners of war in Northern prison-houses. Whether all of these rumors were true, or any part thereof, I never had the means of knowing, and it is, perhaps, not very material now to inquire.

You will see, from this frank and explicit statement of facts, that the case is not so bad, so far at least as Mr. DAVIS and his cabinet are concerned, as you would seem to have supposed. I certainly never heard of any cabinet meeting on the subject, and never spoke of one. There was no man in Richmond who, for the three years of my deplorable stay there, knew so little of the views of Mr. DAVIS, and the unfortunate Cabinet by whom he was surrounded, as I did. I commenced my opposition to them and their schemes on principle, on the day of my first taking my seat in the Confederate Congress, and I kept it up, actively and zealously, day by day and hour by hour, until I took my final leave of them last December and came within the military lines of the United States, in order to aid, if in my power, in effecting a peace in despite of Mr. DAVIS and the Confederate Congress, by means of which the unfortunate people of the South might be saved from a portion of the severe sufferings which they are now enduring with such exemplary and commendable fortitude.

Having now corrected the mistakes which your informant has (no doubt inadvertently) committed in regard to myself, I take leave of this nauseating subject, as I hope, forever.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
H. S. FOOTE.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Interesting Exposition by George N. Sanders.

The following exposition by the notorious GEO. N. SANDERS of the peace negotiations at Niagara Falls last Summer, and at Montreal last Winter, is interesting since it presents the rebel side of the case. The following paragraph introduces the document:

[Rough copies of this letter were sent to the Confederate agents in Europe very early in March, previous to its being sent to President DAVIS, and were also read to the Hon. R. J. WALKER and to Judge H. H. EMMINS, of Detroit, the confidential representative of Secretary SEWARD to the Canadas.]

MONTREAL, Canada, March 7, 1865.

President Davis:

MY DEAR SIR: Encouraged by your approval of my suggestion two years since to visit Canada, to form an alliance with the Northern Democracy, I returned here on the 1st of June last, with my son LEWIS, to place myself again in communication with you; first seeing what alliances could be formed, and whether a satisfactory adjustment could not be effected with the Washington government.

Upon my arrival, I met Hon. JACOB THOMPSON, to whom I communicated my plans, after knowing that he had been appointed by you to a confidential mission to the Canadas. Mr. THOMPSON would not enter into my views; he had no confidence in political movements; he believed in nothing but stirring up rebellion and revolution in the Northwest. * * *

Upon the arrival of Messrs. CLAY and HOLCOMB, I endeavored to show them the impossibility of the success of any movement not open and general in its character—that the Northern people could not be induced to rise either by States or sections, but that we could control the Chicago Convention and organize a powerful party from Portland to San Francisco, that would have power to stop the war, even should they fail to get possession of the Federal Government; and that after such organization was perfected and promised success, we would have a good prospect of making terms with President LINCOLN previous to the election; certainly should he be defeated.

The McClellan or War Democracy having possession of the press and machinery of the Democratic party, and evincing no very friendly disposition to the South, I determined to make a direct move upon President LINCOLN; and for that purpose I opened negotiations with HORACE GREELY. He, with sagacious patriotism, promptly responded, and for some days we had high hopes of good results. Messrs. CLAY and HOLCOMB agreed to this move on my part, and with great ability and eloquence conducted the negotiation, the particulars of which they have communicated to you. During the progress of the negotiation the McClellan or War Democracy became very hostile. Fearing that we would make peace with the Lincoln Government, they organized to oppose us at all hazards. President LINCOLN, by his negotiation and his letter "To all whom it may concern," was thought to have destroyed all chance of an election.

The War Democrats, not appreciating the position, thought MCCLELLAN'S nomination as good as an election. By their unwarranted confidence and false promises they seduced our friends at Chicago; and, with resolutions meaning nothing, pleasing no one, they nominated Gen. MCCLELLAN, who gave the finishing blow to any possible success by his arrogant, war-spitting letter of acceptance.

The fact is, any plan of reconstruction that the Chicago Convention might have brought forward, the South proclaiming its satisfaction, would have insured the success of the ticket. The MCCLELLAN organs, however, seemed to vie with those of LINCOLN in exhibiting to the public any hostility that the Confederates might express against either of their respective favorites, and they were equally afraid to perfect any settlement with the Confederacy. In a letter to Gov. HORATIO SEYMOUR and the Hon. BENJAMIN WOOD, immediately after the appearance of MCCLELLAN'S letter of acceptance, I endeavored, in vain, to move Gen. MCCLELLAN and his advisers from their disastrous position. I demonstrated that if they would come to an understanding with us, similar to that now entered into with Gov. WALKER, they could carry the whole country. I told them plainly that if they continued to cry out for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, when the whole affair could be settled in a day, they would not and ought not to carry a single State.

At my earnest request the Hon. R. J. WALKER came to Montreal in January last, and is still here, but leaves to-morrow for Washington. You will see by the inclosed letter of mine to the leading men of the North, what he proposes to do.

I am convinced that his gratitude and love for the people of Mississippi, his old constituents, hold him still, and that he is willing, regardless of all personal consequences to himself, to risk everything in the effort to restore the Union upon such guarantees for the rights of the South, and of all the States, as would, in his opinion, be permanent and effectual. He scouts the idea of humiliating or subjugating the South; he boasts of their unequaled courage and endurance; and insists that there is no sacrifice, except honor, to whic the North ought not to agree, that would reestablish a cordial and fraternal Union.

I think his plan the only one promising any success; I believe that the Lincoln Government will accede to his views. But if they should not, and the South should indicate their approval, the party in its favor would sweep the North in the elections this year.

These are Mr. WALKER'S opinions; and after a full and free conference, I am certain that he is on the true and only line of American adjustment, except by long and successful fighting on our part. * * *

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, of your Cabinet, knows me thoroughly; and as I have been most of the time in active opposition to him, he will be able to give a fair estimate of what value may attach to my opinion. Of your constitutional advisers, Senator HUNTER has known me for twenty years, up to 1852 intimately. After that, and until the end of the old government, I was an active, determined opponent, more personal than political. Senators Johnson, Brown, Burnett, Wigfall and Semmes, Representatives Bocock, Miles, Boyce, McQueen, Marshall, Hodge, Machen, Eoadley, Bruce, Pugh, Harris, Gentry, McClaskey, Wilcox, Gens. Lee, Johnston, Beauregard, Bragg, Hood, A. P. Hill, Cobb and G. W. Smith, were more or less familiar with my political operations under the old order of things. Pardon my referring to these gentlemen; but I feel that you have not the intimate knowledge of my actions and associations under the old government to lead you to a correct estimate of my opinions now.

If Messrs. CLAY or HOLCOMB should be with you, I am sure that they will concur entirely with my view of last Summer's proceedings, and will advise you to see Mr. W.

In answer to Secretary SEWARD'S speech at Auburn, last Autumn, attacking me for my interference in Federal politics, I said to him that in the event of LINCOLN'S defeat, you would at once treat with him upon the largest American basis; and I have been told that the idea pleased him much; and although LINCOLN'S reelection has made negotiation with him more difficult, yet, it will be impossible for him to long resist any practicable plan of reconstruction known to be acceptable to the South. With the highest regard I am, dear Sir, your friend,

GEO. N. SANDERS.

P. S. Any communication for me that Gov. WALKER might see, will reach me by being addressed inside to Gov. WALKER under cover to Secretary SEWARD or President LINCOLN.

AWFUL CALAMITY.

Terrible Tornado at Viroqua, Wisconsin—17 Persons Killed and 100 Wounded—Fifty Houses Demolished.

From the La Crosse Republican, July 1.

The terrible calamity that has fallen upon the people of Vernon County, Wisconsin, will appal the stoutest heart. In an instant fifty families were thrown from happiness and comfort into grief and adversity. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, June 29, two angry looking clouds approached each other from the north and south, and met at a short distance west of the village of Viroqua, Vernon County, Wisconsin. The people watched the threatening events with deep solicitude. When those two forces came in contact, they whirled off at a tangent and moved in an easterly direction and passed through the very heart of the beautiful village, carrying death, destruction and danger in their progress. In a moment, about fifty buildings were demolished and scattered to the winds, seventeen persons killed, and about one hundred men, women and children injured. The hurricane continued eastward in its course; and it is yet unknown where its havoc ceased.

For several miles east of Viroqua, it destroyed everything in its course. The total destruction of property is estimated at two hundred thousand dollars. The citizens of Viroqua and the surrounding country have done and are doing what they can to relieve the distressed; but it is an emergency that appeals to the prompt benevolence of the citizens of this and other places. Hon. D. B. Priest, District Attorney, and Jas. Loury, Esq., County Treasurer of Vernon County, are in La Crosse to-day, as delegates from the citizens' meeting, over which Col. J. M. Rusk presided, soliciting aid from this and other localities in behalf of the needy sufferers. We are indebted to District Attorney Priest for the following particulars, which are given without exaggeration, and as the real facts of the case:

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT VIROQUA.

The following persons were killed and injured by the terrible hurricane at Viroqua on Thursday afternoon:

J. G. Barstow and wife killed. Mr. Drake, the father of Mrs. Barstow, aged 84 years, and his wife, aged 76 years, are both fatally injured. Mrs. R. Dean and her daughter, Mrs. Moon, were killed, and Dr. Dean severely and perhaps fatally injured. Mr. Weedon's child killed, and Dr. and Mrs. Weedon and one child severely injured.

Mrs. Lydia Gillett killed. Her husband is in the army. She was at the house of Cyrus Gillett, and was in the act of trying to shut the door, when a fragment of Mr. Graves' building crushed in the door and killed her. The family of Cyrus Gillett, consisting of his wife and three children, escaped uninjured by taking refuge in the cellar, while the house was entirely carried away.

John Gardner's wife and child badly injured. The large two-story frame building in which they were living was raised up bodily forty feet into the air, turned upside down, dashed into pieces, and the fragments entirely carried away.

James Riley's wife and one child injured.

W. S. Purdy's hired girl fatally injured. Mrs. Purdy and her children escaped by running from the kitchen into the parlor. The house was raised from the flooring and carried away, and left her and her children sitting on the floor in safety.

Mrs. Buckley fatally injured, and her sister, Mrs. Allison, badly hurt. Mrs. Buckley was sick in bed at the time. She was thrown against a large stone nearly three rods southward, and parts of her bedstead were found forty rods apart, southwest.

John Dawson, badly hurt, and his wife considerably injured. Mr. Dawson was in the act of running from his store to his house to protect his family, when he was knocked down by some fragment of a building.

Mr. J. M. Bennett, wife and married daughter, Mrs. Toujee and two children, went into a cellar. Three horses and harnesses were blown into the cellar, and upon the family. Mr. Bennett was very seriously injured, his leg broken and side bruised. Mrs. Toujee slightly wounded. Mrs. Bennett and child escaped without serious harm. The vehicles to which the horses were attached have not been found.

Miss Gardner was considerably injured while in the Post-office building.

Register White's wife and grand-daughter were fatally injured, and his daughter, Mrs. Davis, badly hurt. Mr. White being at his office in the Custom House, escaped unharmed.

Mr. Robinson had an arm broke while trying to keep a door closed, in the house of J. L. Linley.

J. Kasson and family were found a considerable distance from the ruins of the house; escaped with slight injuries to his wife and one child. Col. Bierce's wife was severely injured, their child hurt, and Phineas Drake, who was in the employ of Col. Bierce, was fatally injured. Mrs. Bierce was found lying between the crushed sides of the building, several yards from where the house stood.

Mr. Geo. Good's wife was killed, and his mother, between 65 and 70 years old, was seriously, and perhaps fatally, injured.

At the school-house, which was totally demolished, about half a mile east of the village, eight children were killed, and all the others, including the teacher and about twenty scholars, were more or less injured. Many other persons, whose names have not been reported, have received fatal injuries, the precise effects of which are yet unknown.

TOTALLY DEMOLISHED.

1. Wm. Vought's farm house, barn and buildings, situated a short distance west of the village, on what we designate as First-street.
2. Andrew Russell's house, barn and outbuildings, between First and Second streets.
3. Mr. Riley's dwelling and barn.
4. Mr. Greave's house, two barns and other buildings. He and his family removed to Sparta the day previous.
5. Cyrus Gillett's house and barn, blown down and scattered.
6. John Gardner's house, barn, etc., corner of Second and West-street.
7. Dwelling, barn, etc., of Hon. Wm. S. Purdy, on the opposite corner.
8. Dr. Dean's home, corner of First and Main streets.
9. Joseph Buckley's home, barn, etc.
10. Mr. Onstott's dwelling and blacksmith's shop, corner of Second and Main streets.
11. Mr. Dawson's dwelling on the west side of Main-street.
12. Mr. Somerby's *Times* office.
13. Roof of court-house.
14. A large number of buildings west and north of the North Star Hotel.
15. A portion of the Post-office building, and quite a number of small buildings north of the post-office.
16. M. C. Nichols' store, on the east side of Main-street; family and clerks saved by rushing into the cellar.
17. Dwelling of Mr. Nichols.
18. Owned by D. B. Priest and occupied by Mr. Linley as a book-store, and by the Masonic Lodge.
19. Mr. Dawson's clothing and boot and shoe store, on the corner of Main and Second streets.
20. House occupied by O. C. Smith.
21. Mr. Bennett's house, barn, &c.
22. Dr. Weedon's house, barn, &c.
23. Dwelling and building of Mr. Barstow.
24. Luther Nichols' house and outbuildings, on the corner of Second-street and the first street east of Main-street.
25. Several barns and outbuildings opposite the Methodist Church.
26. Dr. Tinker's residence, barn, &c.
27. The residence of Judge Graham received only a slight injury.
28. The residence of Mr. Priest also slightly injured.
29. Methodist Church.
30. House, &c., of John Cummings. (The hurricane spared the residence and buildings of Judge Terhune on the block south of No. 30.
31. Register White's House.
32. House of C. Moley.
33. Mrs. Jones' residence.
34. Mr. Linley's house.
35. House, &c., of Mrs. Fretwell.
36. House, barn, &c., of Col. Bierce.
37. House of Capt. John Kasson.
38. House and buildings of L. Gaines, A. K. Burrell, Mr. White and others, partially destroyed.
39. House, &c., of Mr. Everett.
40. George Good's house and outbuildings, due east.
41. House, &c., of Mrs. Cole, due east.
42. Schoolhouse, due east half a mile.

TO THE FRIENDS OF HUMANITY.

VIROQUA, June 29, 1865.

On the 29th day of June, 1865, a whirlwind swept through the county of Vernon, in a course from west to east, uprooting trees, sweeping away fences, barns and dwelling houses, until it reached the county seat, unroofing the Court-house, razing the *Times* printing office to its foundation, demolishing the new stores of M. C. Nichols and D. B. Priest, and the store of John Dawson, the Methodist Episcopal Church, a blacksmith shop, and fifteen dwelling houses. About a dozen more houses were ruined. Most of them were lifted from their foundations, dashed in pieces, and the fragments were scattered to the four winds of heaven; then, contin

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 8, 1865.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	106⅞	100	Erie Railway	81¾
50,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107	100	do	81¾
40,000	do.....2d call	107	1100	do	81¾
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	105¾	200	do.....s30	82¾
50,000	do	105¾	10	do	81
10,000	U. S. 6s, '68....C.	113	85	do	81¼
10,000	U.S.5s,10-40s...C.	97¾	100	do....2d call..c	81¾
1,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		50	do	81¾
	Second Series..	99⅞	100	Erie R. Pref	88
5,000	Tenn. 6s	73¾	200	Hudson Riv. R	110¼
10,000	do	73¾	400	do	110¼
6,000	North Car. 6s	75½	100	do	110¾
10,000	Missouri 6s	73½	200	do..2d call..s10	111
7,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	74	100	do	111¼
			200	do	111¾
4,000	Va. State 6s	60	500	Reading R	88½
5,000	Ohio & M. Certif.	25¼	400	do..2d call..s30	88¾
50,000	do	25¾	1000	do	89
20,000	do.....b10	26	500	do	89¼
20,000	do	26	121	Mich. Cen. R	109
8,000	Erie 3d M.	100	200	Mich. S.&N. I.R.	63⅝
5,000	B., N.Y. & E. 1st M	93	400	do.....s30	63
6,000	Al. & T. H. 1st M.	86½	300	do	63¼
2,000	Mariposa 1st M.	40½	100	do.....s10	63⅝
13	Fourth Nat. Bank..	99½	100	do.....s10	63
300	Canton Co	41½	200	do..2d call..s10	63½
500	do.....2d call	42¼	300	do.....c	63¾
53	Del. & H. C. Co	149	200	Ill. Cen. R.....c	136½
400	Smith & P. Gold	5	100	do.....s30	134½
50	Quick. Min. Co	60¾	300	do.....s30	134
100	do	60	50	do....2d call	136
100	do	59½	2000	Cleve. & Pitts	70¼
100	do.....2d call	60	400	do	70⅜
200	Mariposa M. Co	13½	3000	do	70¼
200	do.....2d call	13¾	200	do.....2d call	70⅜
200	At. Mail S. Co	156½	50	Chic. & N. W	28¼
100	Cum. Coal Pr	43½	700	do	28
100	do.....2d call	44½	200	do	28½
500	do	44	200	do.....2d call	28¾
900	Nic. Transit Co	6	2500	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	62½
300	Bruns. Land Co	8¾	1500	do	63
100	do.....b30	8	200	do	63¼
100	N. Y. Central	98⅛	1000	do	63¾
100	do	98⅛	200	do.....2d call	63⅝
200	do.....2d call	98⅜	500	Chic. & R. I. R	107¾
200	Cleve. & Tol	102	200	do	107⅞
250	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	98	500	do	108
100	do	98⅛	500	do....2d call	107¾
700	do	98⅛	100	Al. & T. H. R	34
100	do.....s30	98	50	Chic., Bur. & Q	111
200	do.....2d call	99			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$20,000	U. S. 5-20s, Old Issue	102¼	100	Ill. Cen. R.....s10	137
$15,000	Ohio & M. Cer..	25¾	100	do.....c	137¼
10,000	do	26⅞	100	do	137¼
80,000	do.....b3	27	200	do.....b3	137¼
75,000	do	27	100	do.....s10	136¾
10,000	do	27½	300	do	13 ¾
10,000	do	27¼	200	Cleve. & Pitts.....s3	70⅞
300	N. Y. Cen. R	97	200	do	70¾
100	do.....s3	97	400	do.....s3	70¾
300	do	97¼	200	do.....c	70⅞
200	Erie Railway	81¾	200	do	70⅞
300	do	81¾	600	Chi. & N. W	28¾
700	do	81¾	200	do	28⅝
200	do.....s10	81¾	100	do.....s10	28½
700	do.....s3	81¾	100	do.....b3	28¾
300	do.....b3	81¾	500	Chic. & N. W. Pr	64½
1650	Hud. Riv. R	112	200	do.....s3	64½
100	do.....s5	111⅞	200	do.....b3	64½
500	do	111⅞	400	do	64¼
100	do	111¾	50	do	63½
200	do.....s3	111¾	300	do	64¾
200	do.....s3	111⅞	200	do	64⅜
200	Reading R	89¼	200	do.....s3	64
500	do	89⅜	600	do	64¼
200	Mich. Cen. R.. x-d	105	600	P., Ft. W. & C	99¾
900	Mich. S. & N. I.	64¼	100	do.....s10	99¼
200	do.....b3	64¼	100	do	99⅛
200	do.....s5	64¼	500	do.....b3	99½
300	do	64¼	100	At. Mail S. Co	157
200	do.....s3	64¾	300	Canton Co	42¼
800	do	64¾	300	do	42⅜
200	do.....s10	64¼	100	do	42¾
800	Chic. & R. I	107¼	1000	Cary Improv't.s10	22½
100	do.....s3	108¾	500	Cumb. Coal	44¾
150	do	108⅛	100	do	44¼
250	do	108⅜	1100	do.....b3	45
700	do	108⅜	1000	do	45
400	do	108⅞	100	do.....s3	44⅞
100	do	108¾	700	Quick. Min. Co	60
500	do	108⅞	600	do	60½

SATURDAY, July 8—P. M.

There was another strong market for Stocks to-day. Governments were firm at the Board, and there was a much better feeling among the large dealers on Wall-street than for several weeks past, owing to the decision of Justice NELSON, of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the question of taxing sales made by Brokers for their own account. This decision overrules the order of the Internal Revenue Commissioner, to include *all* sales, even of Government Stocks, made by Brokers for their own account as well as on commission, in the returns for taxation, at the rate of one-twentieth of one ℔ cent., promulgated a month or six weeks ago. Pending the case made before Judge NELSON, the effect of such a restriction upon the sales and resales of United States Securities, was more sensibly felt than on any other class of Stocks, as this large and important business at the Stock Board and on Wall-street, had been previously done on very slight profits on the par value, because of its extensive nature—in most instances not over an eighth of one ℔ cent., out of which a tax of one-twentieth could not well be afforded.

There was a further general advance in the Railways over the prices of Friday night, and also on the Miscellaneous speculations. The following quotations were made on the Street, after the morning Boards adjourned. There was no afternoon session and no Evening Exchange. Gold ruled 140 ℔ cent., somewhat firmer than on Friday. Money in easy supplies at 4@5 ℔ cent. at call to the Brokers. The export of Specie for the whole week is only $26,858:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	98	97⅝	Pittsburgh	70	70¾
U. S. 5-20s	103⅛	103⅜	Northwest	28¾	28¾
N. Y. Central	97⅞	97½	N. West Pref	62¼	64
Erie	81¼	81½	Rock Island	107½	108
Hudson	111	111¼	Fort Wayne	97¼	98⅝
Reading	88⅝	89⅜	Cumb'land Coal	43⅜	44½
Mich. Southern	63¾	64	Quicksilver	60	61½
Illinois Central	136½	137½	Mariposa	13½	13½
Mich Central	108⅜	109	Canton	42	42½

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	110	American Exchange	115
Merchants'	106	Chatham	121
Mechanics'	106	Hanover	105
America	110	People's	109
City	175	Nassau	105
Tradesmen's	120	Corn Exchange	110
Greenwich	150	Continental	93
Merchants' Exch'ge	100	St. Nicholas	100
Commerce	107	Marine	100
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	101	Importers' & Traders'	101
Broadway	220	Park	140¼
Ocean	86	Central National	101
Mercantile	125	Fourth National	99

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Chi. & N. W. 1st m	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Han. & St. Jos. Land G.	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	105	Del. L. & W. 1st mort	102
Erie 1sts, ex d., '68	101½	Del. L. & W. 2d mort	101
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort	92
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex'd	92
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	94	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort	74
Buf., N.Y. & E. 1st, M	97	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	56
Hud. R., 1st mort., '69	104	Mil. & P. 1st M	99
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F., '85	102	Galena & Chi. ex	100
Mich. C. new 1sts 8's, '82	111	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	101¼
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M	108	N. J. Cen. 1st mort	103
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d. Mtg.	88	N. J. Cen. 2d mort	102
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1'68	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	92
Pacific R. 7s G. by Mo.	63	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	84
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., 1875	112	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	73
Alton & T. H. 1ts mort.	85	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	96
Alt. and T. H. 2ds Inc.	70	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	70
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	93		

The First National Bank of New-York ordered to-day from the Government Banker at Philadelphia, $1,130,000 of the Third Series of 7-30 ℔ cents.

The following is the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $8,384,311 29; for customs, $496,000; on account of loan, $1,549,000; payments, $8,068,255 85; balance, $39,420,398 17.

—The New-Bedford *Mercury* slates that the late EDWARD M. ROBINSON left $10,000 to the town of South Kingston, R. I., where he spent his early years; $10,000 to Mr. BARLING, his confidential clerk; $10,000 to ABNER H. DAVIS, formerly of New-Bedford, and for many years in the employ of the deceased, and $1,000 to WILLIAM E. WATSON, of New-Bedford, a clerk. The principal portion of his property is left to his daughter, an only child, $1,000,000 in fee, and the balance, probably more than $1,500,000, in trust. The executors are Mr. EDWARD D. MANDELL, of New-Bedford, and Messrs. BARLING and DAVIS, of New-York.

—The Providence *Journal* makes this fair hit at the expense of one of its cotemporaries: "We have never doubted the varied ability of our late Attorney-General, but except upon such authority as that of the *Bulletin*, we should hardly incline to believe the following: 'WESTERLY.—The Fourth of July will be celebrated by the ringing of bells, firing of salutes, a procession, exercises in a grove, where the Hon. ABRAHAM PAYNE will deliver an oration, collation and fireworks.' Put 'em through. We shall wait with anxiety the response, 'as well as could be expected.'"

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

A new and wonderful discovery. Dr. J. C. DIXON'S CANCER ANTIDOTE, which has already proved, in over five hundred cases, to be the most successful treatment for cancer that has ever been used by man. The method of treatment is indeed simple. This terrible disease is entirely removed in a solid mass, without the use of the knife, loss of blood, producing of pain, caustic burning, or affecting the sound parts. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; No. 726 Broadway; J. C. DIXON, M. D.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on the morning of the first MONDAY in July, 1865:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,788,614 44
Banking house and lots		300,000 00
Due from banks		427,393 60
New-York State stock		9,000 00
New-York City stock		60,000 00
United States bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S.		4,000,000 00
United States bonds on hand		6,413,000 00
Other United States securities		834,000 00
Cash items—Checks, &c., in exchanges		3,681,377 47
Specie	$972,206 90	
Other lawful money	2,381,808 00—	3,354,014 90
Total		$24,867,400 41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$10,000,000 00
Surplus	$2,068,607 85	
Profit and loss	731,341 04—$2,799,948 89	
Less dividend payable July 10	500,000 00—	2,299,948 89
Circulating notes outstanding		246,000 00
Individual deposits	$8,139,997 90	
Due to banks and others	3,386,567 05—	11,526,544 95
Due to foreign bankers		264,959 77
Dividends unpaid of late Bank of Commerce in New-York		29,946 80
Dividend just declared, payable July 10		500,000 00
Total		$24,867,400 41

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of National Bank of Commerce in New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 7th day of July, 1865. LESLIE IRVING, Notary Public.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

[L. S.] F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of L. S. office this 5th day of June, 1865.

Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 16, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 26, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Manover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Manover National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of L. S. office this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 10th inst., at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $10,000 of said bonds for the purposes of the sinking fund.

JAMES BROWN, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, LOWELL HOLBROOK, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank.

R. RUCK, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 136 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE NEW-YORK MAPLE-SHADE OIL COMPANY, will pay a dividend of one per cent., at the office, No. 67 Wall-st., on and after the 10th of July, 1865. By order of the Board of Trustees. J. A. QUACKENBOSS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable July 10, inst.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank-books in English, German and French. GEO. FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE—NEARLY thorough bred, six years old, only fifteen and a half hands high, dark bay with black points; warranted perfectly sound in every respect; will not be sold to a dealer. Apply at the stable No. 58 West 15th-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—NO TOP buggy, first rate order; also, second-hand rockaway, light, two seats. Apply to S. R. SOUTHARD, No. 210 Market-st.

ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING A GOOD family horse to sell, will please address, with particulars and description, HUDSON, Box No. 2,228 Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, for furnishing by contract, in such quantities from time to time as may be required for the use of this office and depot, until the 10th day of May, 1866, the following articles of stationery:

Letter Paper, white, ruled, first-class, 11 lbs. to the ream.
Foolscap Paper, white, ruled, first-class, 12 lbs. to the ream.
Blotting Paper, white, first-class, 100 lbs. to the ream.
Folio-post Paper, white, ruled, first-class, 24 lbs. to the ream.
Envelope Paper, best quality.
Envelopes, straw color, No. 9, best quality.
Envelopes, straw color, No. 10, best quality.
Envelopes, white, No. 6.
Lead Pencils, Faber's or Eagle, No. 2.
Steel Pens.
Pen-holders.
Seal Wafers, boxes.
Sealing Wax, best English, small sticks.
Black Ink, quart bottles, Maynard & Noyes.
Arnold's Chemical Writing Fluid, quarts.
Black Ink, quarts, copying.
Red Ink, David's, No. 3.
Inkstands.
Paper-folders.
Rulers.
Quills.
Office Tape, best linen.
Memorandum Books.
Blank Books, cap ½ bound, two, three, four, five and six quires.

Samples of the above articles can be seen, or further information with regard to the same, can be received by application to this office. Bidders will present with their bids, samples of the articles they propose to deliver.

Bonds will be required from the successful bidder for the faithful performance of the contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stationery," and addressed to

Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A. Depot.

Col. D. H. VINTON,

ARMY SUPPLIES—FORAGE.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in triplicate) will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., for supplying hay for the use of the Subsistence Department of the United States Army, to be delivered at any Pier on the North River, in New-York City, to be designated from time to time by the undersigned, and in such quantities as may be required, not exceeding five hundred tons in any calendar month, from the 12th of July, 1865, to the 30th of September, 1865; notice to be given to the contractor on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, on his application at this office, of the amount required to be delivered during the intervening days.

The hay must be timothy, of good quality, securely baled, subject to a rigid inspection, and reweighed by some competent person appointed on the part of the government. Each proposal to be entertained must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, ——, of the city (or town) of ——, county of ——, State of ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the U. S. Army, at any designated pier on the North River, in New-York City, such an amount of Hay, not exceeding five hundred tons in any calendar month, of the kind, quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification, at —— cents per pound, gross weight.

"To be subscribed by two responsible sureties as follows: "We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be fulfilled.

"Payment will be made monthly, or as soon as funds are received, *in such funds as may be furnished* by the government for the purpose.

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District-Attorney or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Hay." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory. All bidders must be present at the opening of the bids, or their bids will not be considered.

A. L. CARLTON, Capt. and C. S. V.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 13th inst., for furnishing by contract, in such quantities from time to time as may be required, for the use of this depot until the 1st of May, 1866, the following articles:

Nails, kegs, 10d. and 12d.
Lamp Oil, gallon, sperm.
Box Chisels.
Box Scrapers.
Wooden Mallets, iron-bound.
Nail Hammers.
Marking Pots.
Marking Brushes, assorted.
Trucks, Nos. 3 and 5.
Bailing Twine.
Brass Lanterns, for oil.
Corn Brooms.

Further information can be had by applying at this office. Bonds will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed necessary for the interest of the service.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Hardware," and addressed to

Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, for furnishing by contract, in such quantities and at such times as may be required at and for the use of this depot, until May 1, 1866, Furnace Coal and Red Ash Coal, Egg size.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Coal," and addressed to

Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M.-Gen.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN MEAL.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT MONROE, Va., June 26, 1865.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, until Saturday, July 15, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing this depot with one thousand barrels of best quality kiln-dried Corn Meal, every ten days during the two months ensuing from date of contract, or until further notice. The Corn Meal to be delivered at Fort Monroe, Va., or Norfolk, Va., in clean, well-coopered flour barrels, containing 196 pounds each, net, the deliveries to commence at once.

Bids will be governed by the conditions usually required by the advertisements of the Subsistence Department, and will furnish with their proposals, satisfactory guarantees that should their bids be accepted, they will at once enter into bonds for the fulfillment of the contract.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids. Payments to be made monthly, in such funds as may be on hand.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Corn Meal," and addressed to the undersigned.

JAMES CURRY, Colonel and C. S. V. Fort Monroe, Va.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelop, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading Forty-second-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

For regulating and grading Sixty-sixth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

For regulating and grading Seventy-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River.

For regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to East River.

For regulating and grading One Hundred and Ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River.

For regulating, grading and curb and guttering One Hundred and Twentieth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue.

For regulating and grading the sidewalks and curb and gutter streets between West and Washington streets, which intersect West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken streets.

For curb, gutter and flagging Tenth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifty-first to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets.

For rebuilding Pier foot of Twenty-second-street, North River.

For rebuilding Pier number sixty, North River.

For rebuilding outer portion of Pier number twenty, North River.

For rebuilding Pier number thirty-eight, East River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, July seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive writtten proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn. Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.

S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M. Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

TEACHERS.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD, experienced in teaching, Mr. J. T. BIXBY, wishes to travel or go into the country with a family for the rest of the Summer, as private tutor. He respectfully refers to the following of his former patrons: F. B. Walcott, Esq.; Chas. E. Butler, Esq.; Peter Kemble, Esq.; Mrs. Lewis Livingston, Douglas Robinson. Mr. Bixby's address is North Orange, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY AS teacher of the English branches, Latin, German, French and music. Address S., Box No. 17 New-Brunswick, N. J.

PERSONAL.

TO RETURNED SOLDIERS.—INFORMATION wanted of GEORGE A. PORTER, of Company K, 14th regiment, Brooklyn, taken prisoner May 1864. Was at Andersonville and other prisons. Any information in regard to him is most anxiously solicited by WM. PORTER & SONS, No. 271 Pearl-st.

A LADY OF EDUCATION, WHO IS AN excellent and rapid writer, would like to obtain a position as copyist, or would make an engagement as reader for a few hours daily, to an invalid or any one requiring such service. Address Miss JOHNS, Station D, Bible House.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, three new brick houses, (of a block of six,) three-story basement and sub-cellar, complete, with all the modern improvements; location 93d-street, between 3d and 4th-avs., one of the most pleasant on the island. Terms easy. Inquire of GEO. W. BEALE, Nos. 109 and 170 Fulton-st.

$10,000 FOR AN EXCELLENT 115 acre farm near Plainfield, N. J.; 45 acres timber, balance under cultivation; abundance and great variety of fruits; frame house ten rooms; tenant house and ample outbuildings; never failing stream and fish pond, stock, crops, tools &c. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY E. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—NINETEEN acres of good oil land, in Venango County, Penn., surrounded by good producing wells. Will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for desirable merchandise. J. W. SCOTT, Merchants' Hotel, New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON THE EAST SIDE OF the 6th-av., between the Central Park and 129th-st., a whole block on the avenue and 110 feet in depth. Apply to LEHMAN & BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to corner 34th-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—AT RYE—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE, containing twelve rooms, situated near the Sound, and half a mile from Portchester depot; good garden and stable; the use of a horse, wagon and harness, and also a cow are included; rent $150 per month. Apply to G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO LET FOR FIVE YEARS—A FURnished house, all in first-class order, at Mamaroneck; about forty acres can be had with it; splendid inland and Sound views. For information, inquire of A. M. SEE, No. 932 Broadway, Columbia Billiard

FROM NEW-ORLEANS AND TEXAS.

Miscellaneous News.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAIRO, Wednesday, July 5.

By an article in the Houston (Texas) *Telegraph*, it appears that the Diocese and Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, lately in session in that city, has taken the necessary steps for reunion with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

The New-Orleans *Times'* Alexandria correspondent of the 25th says: "From the mouth of Red River to Fort De Russey, the whole country is still overflowed, although the marks on the trees show a fall of six feet below the high-water mark of this year, which is nearly one foot higher than ever before known."

The billiard saloon keepers of New-Orleans recently petitioned Gen. CANBY, asking the withdrawal of the order by Gen. HURLBUT requiring their places being closed on Sunday. The petitioners represent that a number of persons who are prevented from enjoying themselves in the week take occasion to play billiards on Sunday; that the taxes are heavy, and by the closing of the billiard saloons on Sunday they (the keepers) are deprived of a large amount of profits. They believe that billiard playing is an amusement of respectability, and beg that it may please the Commanding-General to rescind said order.

When the petition was reported to Gen. CANBY, he respectfully referred the matter to Brevet Major-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN, commanding the Southern District of Louisiana, which settles the question as follows:

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DISTRICT,
DIVISION OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, June 26.

Respectfully returned. The influence which establishments of this nature has had upon the soldiers was no doubt the cause of the order issued by Gen. HURLBUT. Rightfully considering that no other effective means existed to secure both soldiers and officers from their contaminating influence on a day held sacred by every civilized and Christian society, he deemed it best to meet the necessity by closing them altogether on the Sabbath. There is no occasion at this time to argue the matter of interest very plausibly set forth by the proprietors' petition, nor, indeed, how far the keeping open of such establishments on the Sabbath comports with the progressive views of the present civilized world. It is enough to know that their suppression here on the Sabbath is a military necessity, and as such I must decline at present to interfere with the orders of Gen. HURLBUT.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN.
WILLIAM HOFFMAN, Major and Adjutant.

A short time since Gen. SHERMAN issued an order cautioning soldiers against certain persons, called State Agents, who charged fees for collecting back pay and bounty, while they were drawing regularly from their respective States for doing these very services for the troops. The New-Orleans *Delta* says this order has created a grand sensation among these gentlemen. C. ELLISON, New-York State Agent, having skedaddled.

Gen. SHERMAN sent for Col. KING, Illinois State Agent. He, after accusing him of defrauding the soldiers, ordered him to leave the department within two days time.

The *Delta* says: PATRICK GRIFFIN, private in the Sixth Massachusetts Battery, slipped from his horse while on parade, complaining that he was sick. The officers claim that he was drunk.

A squad of soldiers went after GRIFFIN, and took him to camp, by order of Capt. E. K. RUSSELL, commanding the battery. He was tied up by the thumbs to a post, and because he did not keep still, was gagged. The Lieutenant of battery stated that he was kept thus for two hours and a half, until 2½ o'clock P. M., and that one hour and a quarter after being taken down at 4¾ P. M., he died. We saw him in his coffin next Tuesday morning, when he was fast decomposing. His neck was greatly swollen, and blood was oozing from his mouth and nostrils. The case was reported to Gen. ANDREWS, Chief of Gen. CANBY'S Staff, who immediately ordered a medical investigation of the corpse. Two or three Surgeons examined the body, and reported that he died from habitual intemperance. The gag used was of hard cypress, seven or eight inches long, and where it came in GRIFFIN'S mouth was gnawed to the depth of half an inch. It was deeply stained with blood. The examining Surgeons say that, had it not been placed loosely in his mouth he could not have chewed the gag in the manner he did. Gen. SHERMAN is investigating the matter. GRIFFIN was enlisted in Lowell, Mass. He has a mother, and has been in the battery more than three years. His officers state that he was constantly drunk and running away from camp. He yesterday received a list of forty or fifty names of men belonging to the battery, who desired to be summoned as witnesses in behalf of what they termed the murder. A statement of the case was sent to Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, and another to the Boston *Journal*.

Taxing National Banks.

LETTER FROM COMPTROLLER ROBINSON.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The assessors have been considerably perplexed in regard to their rules with respect to assessing National Banks. A circular from the Comptroller contaiains the following instructions:

"The capital of the National Banks cannot be taxed; but each stockholder in such bank is to be taxed for the amount of his stock, as so much personal property, at the place where the bank is located. Each bank is required by law to keep a correct list of its stockholders, with the amount of stock held by them respectively, and to exhibit the same to any assessor when requested to do so."

Some question having been raised as to the propriety of assessing the shareholders in National Banks at all, we have been requested to publish the following letter written by the Comptroller, in reply to one of the numerous letters addressed to him upon the subject:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, June 28, 1865.

DEAR SIR: Your letter making inquiries in relation to assessing shareholders in national banks is duly received. I had previously read the circular published by Hon. E. C. SPAULDING, to which you refer.

The printed circular issued by me states the duty of assessors in this respect as I understand it. Congress expressly authorized the taxing of the shareholders in national banks. The Legislature, at its last session, passed a law, "The Enabling Act," so called, which directs them to be taxed in pursuance of that authority. I do not see how any assessor can disregard that law.

The act of Congress requires that they shall not be taxed at any higher rate than State banks. Mr. SPAULDING'S circular assumes that they will be taxed at a higher rate, because they have no deduction on account of United States stocks held by them, whilst the State banks have such a deduction to the extent that their capital is invested in those stocks. The error of this assumption is manifest. The rate of taxation is one thing; the amount of assessment is quite another and different thing. If a State bank has invested any portion of its capital in government securities, it can only be assessed for the residue, but it is taxed at the same rate as if it had no such investment, but not for the same amount. Its government stocks are exempt by act of Congress. But Congress made no such exemption in the case of national banks. On the contrary, in the very same act in which it requires them to invest in government stocks, it authorizes them to be taxed, and makes no exemption in their favor. The decision of the Supreme Court does not affect the question, for it does not and cannot override the express act of Congress upon which the authority is based.

If Congress has in this particular inadvertently given an advantage to the State Banks, the assessors have not, for that reason, any right to disregard the law. Congress alone has power to remedy the defect. Too much property is already exempt from taxation by reason of its being invested in privileged securities, leaving the great burthen of taxation to fall upon the less fortunate. The line of exemption should not be extended beyond the strict requirements of law. Yours, very respectfully,

L. ROBINSON, Comptroller.

The Trial of Miss Mary Harris.

IMPANELING OF THE JURY.

From the Washington Intelligencer, July 1.

The trial of Miss MARY HARRIS for the murder of ADONIRAM JUDSON BURROUGHS, in the Treasury building, on the 30th day of January last, was commenced yesterday in the Criminal Court, Judge WYLIE presiding. The announcement that the trial was to take place drew together a large crowd of spectators. Messrs. E. C. CARRINGTON, District Attorney, and NATHANIEL WILSON, Assistant District Attorney, appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner's counsel are Messrs. JOS. H. BRADLEY, Sr., D. W. VOORHEES, of Indiana; Judge HUGHES, late of the Court of Claims; Judge MASON, of Iowa, and W. Y. FENDALL, Esq.

The Court asked if counsel were ready to proceed with the trial.

Mr. CARRINGTON said the government was.

Mr. BRADLEY stated that interrogatories had been filed and sent to Chicago and Burlington on the 17th of June. The depositions had not yet been returned, but were expected here to-day. If, however, they did not arrive until Wednesday, the defence would be compelled to ask for a postponement.

Judge WYLIE suggested that they could proceed with the selection of a jury, but would not swear them all, as the court would adjourn over until Wednesday. If at that time the depositions had not arrived, a further postponement could be taken.

This was agreed to, and in the meantime the depositions were received from Burlington.

The prisoner entered the court-room at ten minutes past 11 o'clock, being escorted by Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. CORNELIUS WENDELL, and Mrs. ABBEY, of New-York, and took a seat between Mr. BRADLEY and Mr. MASON, who, with Mr. FENDALL, were the only ones of her counsel present.

The prisoner was tastefully attired in a black silk dress, and a tight-fitting coat or basque of the same material, trimmed with braid and beads; a black bonnet trimmed with straw, and wore a black vail, which almost completely concealed her features. Her hair was worn in ringlets. Shortly after taking her seat the Misses DEVLIN, of Chicago, entered the court-room, and took seats immediately behind her.

The work of selecting a jury was then entered upon. The jurors selected were Moses T. Parker, Thomas H. Barron, Francis Ballenger, Michael R. Coombs, Alexander Lammond, Thomas A. Tolson, John Scrivenner, Butler Baker, Donald McCathran, and Zach. B. Brooke. They were cautioned by Judge WYLIE to refrain from any conversation with regard to the case, and allowed to separate until Wednesday morning.

MAJOR-GEN. O. O. HOWARD.—The friends of Major-Gen. HOWARD started a movement in Portland, Me., to raise a sum of money to be invested in United States securities for his benefit. We append the General's letter on that subject:

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1865.

To the Editor of the Portland, (Me.,) Press:

Inclosed please find a slip from the Maine *Farmer*.

I feel truly grateful to my friends for their kind intentions toward me, and am under renewed obligations for this testimonial of their appreciation of what they deem my public services. I trust God will reward them. But I am inclined to see the matter as the *Farmer* does, and to beg that the sum of money so invested may be put in trust toward an asylum or home for wounded soldiers.

Permit me, then, with a gratitude and affection toward my friends commensurate with that of actual receipt, to decline before the offer their contemplated gift.

Very respectfully your obd't serv't,
O. O. HOWARD, Major-Gen.

PERSONAL.

Major-Gen. McCOOK has been in Philadelphia for a day or two. The *Inquirer* says:

"In personal appearance Gen. McCOOK is one of the most striking men in the army. Nearly six feet in height, heavily made, and with a brow and jaw denoting in a strong degree firmness and energy, he has a remarkably handsome face and strongly individualized features. He is a young man, scarce thirty years of age, but his name and fame are familiar as household words. We have already published a biographical sketch of the General, and will not repeat here so familiar a story as that of his exploits, daring and remarkable though they have been. Gen. McCOOK will return to Philadelphia this week, and we understand that he will be tendered a public reception on Friday or Saturday, prior to his return to his command. Of course he, as one of the famous of our cavalry leaders, will not be mustered out under the general rule, but will be continued in the service he so highly ornaments."

—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* describes an interview with ROGER A. PRYOR, at Gen. LOGAN'S headquarters, near Petersburgh. In the course of conversation, Mr. PRYOR said: "We have been whipped, and I think that such men in LEE'S and JOHNSTON'S armies as do not lay down their arms and return at once to their duties as law-abiding citizens, should be treated as outlaws. For myself, I yield that the cause is hopeless, and, LOGAN, if you will only leave me two old mules to work a few acres of land with, in part pay for those that SHERIDAN'S men took from me, I will go back to the plow and my duty as a loyal citizen."

—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: "A well-known 'hotel-keeper' in this city has lately encountered a run of bad luck in his domestic arrangements. He introduced a fine, high-spirited gentleman from New-York into his family, and showed him around town with much politeness; but of a sudden he awoke one day to the sad realization of the truth that his New-York friend had eloped with his (the hotel-keeper's) wife, and—what made him feel worse than all the rest—had taken along $4,500 of the landlord's 'hard-earned savings.'"

—A good story is told of Hon. LAZARUS W. POWELL, Democratic Senator from Kentucky, and one of the most virulent Copperheads unhung. Accosting a returned rebel soldier, in Henderson, a few days since, he asked him what induced him to go off in the rebel army. "You, ——, you," was the prompt and scathing reply. "Your harangue in the court-house over yonder sent me and hundreds of others into the rebel army to fight again t the old flag."

—It is stated that JEFFERSON DAVIS has written a letter to CHARLES O'CONOR, one of his counsel, which has been intercepted by the authorities, probably on account of some expressions it may contain. It is further understood that an application from Mr. O'CONOR for an interview with DAVIS has been denied.

—Northern attorneys located in Richmond are reported to have engaged in brokerage on the clemency of the government, by selling their influence in the service of procuring executive pardon for wealthy rebels.

—A fellow named DOHERTY was fatally shot at a pic-nic near Ludlow Grove, Cincinnati, a few days since, by a girl of bad reputation, whom he attempted to take advantage of.

—Gen. J. D. MORGAN arrived at his home in Quincy, Ill., on June 24, after having served all through the war. The *Herald* says he received a warm reception from his many friends, and a handsome serenade.

—Brevet Maj.-Gen. FERRERO has been relieved of the command of the Sub-District of the Roanoke, and is superseded by Col. J. J. MORRISON, Sixteenth New-York Heavy Artillery.

—Gen. HEINTZELMAN, having been mustered out as a Major-General, again resumes his former rank in the regular service as Colonel of the Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry.

—Maj.-Gen. T. B. CARR is on a visit to his home in Troy.

The Staff of Major-Gen. Thomas.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 25, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 3.—The staff of the Major-General Commanding comprises the following-named officers, who will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Brig.-Gen. Wm. D. Whipple, U. S. Vols., (Brevet Brigadier-General in U. S. A.,) Assistant-Adjutant-General U. S. A. and Chief of Staff.

Brevet Col. Robert H. Ramsey, U. S. Vols., Major and A. A. G.

Major Henry M. Cist, U. S. Vols., Assistant Adjutant-General.

Capt. George W. Howard, U. S. Vols., Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major J. P. Willard, U. S. Vols., Aid-de-Camp.

Major S. C. Kellogg, U. S. Vols., Aid-de-Camp.

Major G. P. Thurston, A. A. G., U. S. Vols., Acting Judge-Advocate.

Lieut.-Col. A. Von Schrader, Major and A. A. G., U. S. Vols., Assistant Inspector-General.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. L. Donaldson, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster of the Military Division.

Brevet Major W. M. Wills, Staff Quartermaster, in addition to his duties as Depot Quartermaster at Nashville.

Col. J. C. Read, C. S., U. S. Vols., Chief Commissary.

Surgeon George E. Cooper, U. S. A., Colonel and Medical Director.

Brig.-Gen. T. B. Tower, U. S. Vols., Chief Engineer.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. G. Parkhurst, (Colonel Ninth Michigan Volunteer Infantry,) Provost-Marshal-General.

Major A. L. Hough, Nineteenth Infantry, U. S. A., Chief Commissary of Musters.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Thomas,
WM. D. WHEELER, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

I shall in a day or two have some remarks to make upon the composition of this new staff. Y. S.

The Condition of Secretary Seward and his Son.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 3, 1865.

Knowing that you will be pleased to learn the condition of both Secretary SEWARD and his son FREDERICK, I am most happy to inform you that the former continues to improve and daily attends to the duties of the department, and that the latter has so far recovered that he was able, on Saturday last, to leave his room and come down to the parlor, where he remained for some time before he returned. Yesterday (Sunday) he extended his visit to the library, spending an hour or more there, and made his way back unaided to his room on the third floor. And to-day, for the first time, he took an hour's ride, accompanied by his attending surgeon, which he enjoyed very much and without fatigue. I think we may now hope confidently for his speedy and perfect recovery.

Yours, truly, H. B. H.

Denton, Md., Burned to Ashes.

A letter from Denton, Md., brings the intelligence of the destruction of that town by fire on July 4. It says:

The entire business portion of the town was burned on the evening of the 4th. Not a store, shop or hotel was left; and many families left totally destitute. As the people celebrated the 4th with much enthusiasm, we regret that this terrible fire originated from a rocket thrown in the upper story of the old E. B. Hardcastle store. We get our information from GEO. M. RUSSUM, Esq., Assessor of Internal Revenue First District of Maryland. His letter is addressed to Rev. A. MANSHIP, of this city, who is a native of Denton, Md.

This is a loud appeal for sympathy and help. Mr. RUSSUM is now at the American Hotel. Send contributions to him, to Rev. A. MANSHIP, No. 861 North Broad-street; to HIGGINS & PERKENPINE, No. 56 North Fourth-street; or No. 119 North Sixth-street, Tract Depository.

MISS DR. MARY E. WALKER.—About a year ago, Miss Dr. MARY E. WALKER, it will be remembered, was captured in front of Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON'S army, in Tennessee, and sent to Richmond. After being incarcerated for a considerable period in Castle Thunder, she was released, much to the gratification of those who do not believe in the imprisonment of females except upon very aggravated charges. Since then we have heard nothing of her until we saw her yesterday upon Broad-street, clad in a blue coat with military buttons, and a very long skirt, a pair of nicely-fitting blue pants (not like the dandies now wear,) and gaiters, which fitted so as to display a pretty foot. As she passed the Powhatan Hotel she was followed by a number of colored school boys and girls, and by the time she reached Seventh-street, her retinue in number would have done no discredit to a lieutenant-general. Ladies congregated upon the corners, and men and boys stopped along the sidewalk to comment upon the novel appearance of a lady in uniform. At the corner of Sixth and Broad streets, as she turned to go through the market, she was stopped by the provost-guard, who asked her by what authority she appeared upon the streets in the garb in which she was attired. She replied, "By what authority do you make the inquiry?" Guard—"By order of the Provost-Marshal." "Then give him my compliments and tell him I will call upon him." She then moved off as if nothing had occurred. Dr. WALKER, we learn, has been South in search of her brother, who belonged to the army, and was fortunate enough to find him.—*Richmond Bulletin, June 28.*

GEN. HALLECK.—Gen. HALLECK has retired from the command in Virginia, as will be seen by the following order:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE JAMES,
RICHMOND, Va., June 30, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12.—I. In compliance with the orders of the War Department, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Military Division of the James.

II. The Commanding officers of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina will, till further orders, report directly to the Adjutant-General of the army at Washington. H. W. HALLECK, Maj.-Gen.

Official: J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant-General

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

A RACY ARREST.

Notwithstanding the vigilance with which the police watch the dwellings of citizens who are absent, the burglars now and then contrive to enter these houses; but they have not, thus far this season, completed a single burglary therein. They usually undertake these jobs by daylight. On Friday afternoon a citizen discovered two young burglars in Mr. A. W. LOWERRE'S dwelling, at No. 123 West Thirteenth-street, and Sergeant SMITH and patrolmen WASHBURNE, LOONEY and BURKE, having been summoned, entered the house to capture the thieves; but they fled up through the scuttle to the roof of another house, nearly half a block distant, which they entered, also through the scuttle, having forced the same with a jimmy. The officers pursued the fellows to the cellar of this house, (Mr. WM. L. SKIDMORE'S,) and thence to the coal-hole, where the capture was made, not, however, without a severe fight with the burglars. The prisoners, on being taken before Justice DODGE, rendered their names as EDWARD COSTELLO and JOHN DAVIS, and stated their age as 17 and 23 years respectively. They were committed for trial. Both of the houses which they entered were vacant, the families having gone in the country for the Summer. The burglars had a complete set of tools for housebreaking, and in Mr. LOWERRE'S parlors and basement they had broken open the safe, taken up all the carpets, and packed and made ready for removal upward of $5,000 worth of wearing apparel, household furniture and trinkets.

ALLEGED HIGHWAYMAN ARRESTED.

PATRICK FUREY, upholsterer, was apprehended by Patrolman WARING, of the Sixteenth Ward, and Mr. DANIEL CROWLEY, of No. 95 Tenth-avenue, appeared as complainant, and alleged that at a late hour on Friday night, as he was passing through Sixteenth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, he was accosted by FUREY, EDWARD MURPHY, JOSEPH DEVELIN and others. FUREY and DEVELIN walked alongside CROWLEY a few steps, when suddenly DEVELIN turned upon the complainant and struck him a violent blow in the face, knocking him down. The party then assaulted, beat and kicked him, and stole $360 from his pantaloons pocket. After robbing him they fled. The accused was committed without bail.

BURGLARY IN BROADWAY.

On Friday morning Patrolman DAVIDS, of the Fifteenth Ward, surprised a party of burglars in Messrs. ADAMS & CONE'S carriage manufactory, at No. 684 Broadway. The officer caught one THOMAS BUTLER, and took him before Justice DODGE, and the Justice committed the prisoner, declining to take bail. The burglars, who had packed a lot of harness to the value of $400, had their labor for their pains.

LOTS OF TRASH.

Mr. HENRY M. HITCHCOCK, of No. 51 East Thirtieth-street, being in a saloon at No. 1,136 Broadway, requested the bar-keeper to change a twenty-dollar bill, and at the same time laid a roll of $160 on the counter. Seeing this, HENRY BURGDORF, one of the waiters, stepped up and stole the money while the bar-keeper was making change. The thief was captured as he was taking Parisian leave of the saloon. Justice DODGE committed the prisoner in default of bail in $2,000.

Mr. JACOB RUPERTUS, of No. 331 West Thirty-sixth-street, having been robbed of $30 by one MARGARET SLOAN, in a den in Eighth-avenue, made his tribulations known to Policeman RYDER, of the Twentieth Ward, and advertised his indiscretion by appearing against the syren at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The female was committed to the cells, and the money has probably by this time been spent for gin.

Private PETER DALLEY, of the State Soldiers' Depot, was enticed thence, on Friday night, to JAQUES MONNAIS' den, in Mercer-street, and there robbed by JOHN HOEY, SAMUEL MCLEAN and JAMES PIGOT of all the money in his wallet, being $20. The fellows were apprehended by Policemen CASEY and CLINCHEY, and committed, the magistrate declining to accept bail.

HENRY SANDFORD, a youth of 16, was arrested on Friday evening for stealing two horses, a wagon and set of harness from a gentleman in Columbia County. He was committed in default of $500 bail.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

Officer CARNIN, of the Brooklyn Detective Police, arrested JOHN A. WEIR, a former book-keeper and cashier in the employ of Messrs. PRIME, STONE & HALLOCK, of the *Journal of Commerce*, on charge of absconding, on the 2d of May last, with $968 58 belonging to his employers. The prisoner was held for examination.

ROBBED BY A FRIEND.

On the night of the 29th ult., PATRICK WELSH and MARTIN MCGRATH, of Yonkers, took lodgings at LEONARD VOCK'S, No. 32 Howard-street, and on the following morning MCGRATH missed his money. He informed VOCK of his misfortune, and after a parley that person gave him a $50 bank-note, which he recognized. VOCK then said that WELSH also had $50 of MCGRATH'S money. WELSH and VOCK were committed for trial.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

PUNISHED FOR CARELESS DRIVING.

AUGUST KOERNER, of No. 202 Union-avenue, Brooklyn, having been heedlessly run down by MICHAEL MULHEARN, at the intersection of Lewis and Stanton-streets, caused the arrest of that person, and the prisoner was required to give $500 bail to appear for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

The Mayor's Office.

CAPT. BRACKETT OBTAINS A DECISION CONCERNING SPECIAL HACKMEN.

Mr. GEORGE S. TURNBULL, of Boston, employed THOMAS BARTON, hackman, to drive him from University-place and Thirteenth-street to Pier No. 28, North River, on Friday evening, and on reaching the pier was required to pay $2. Understanding nine shillings to be the legal fare, he appealed to Policeman KANNEALLY, and that officer informed him that his impression was correct; but the hackman insisted that Mr. TURNBULL should pay $2, and he did so under protest, and, causing the arrest of the driver, went with him to the City Hall. The hackman, who had acted under the orders of his employers, Messrs. RYERSON & BROWN, thought that he had violated no law, his being a special hack, and as such exempt from the restrictions which the corporation ordinances place upon ordinary hacks. To test the question, Mr. TURNBULL consented, at the request of Capt. BRACKETT, to wait over to yesterday and enter complaint before the Mayor, and that official, yesterday morning, ruled that BARTON had no right to charge more than nine shillings; but as he had not intended to defraud Mr. TURNBULL, the Mayor imposed no fine, and merely required the hackman to return the seven shillings overcharge. Capt. BRACKETT desires special hackmen to note this decision and hereafter keep out of difficulty.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Launch of the Madawaska.

The United States screw steamer *Madawaska*, 17 guns, was launched yesterday at 9:33 A. M., at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Long before that hour the buildings, wharves and avenues in the vicinity of the splendid man-of-war, were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, naval officers of high rank and sub-officers, in all numbering not less than 10,000 souls. Although it was expected the launch would take place according to the announcement, between 8½ and 9¼ o'clock, yet the wind and the high water rendered it advisable to wait, as it was feared the vessel would swing around too suddenly in the stream. At the appointed hour, as the last prop was being removed, the accomplished and youthful daughter of the designer and builder of the craft, Miss DELANO, supported by six maids of honor, dressed in white, and waving the Star Spangled Banner, advanced to the bow of the vessel, and as the craft gave the first perceptible motion toward the water, the bottle of champagne was broken across the bows, and the vessel duly christened by the name she now bears. She glided so gracefully into the water that there was not so much as a splash heard. Loud huzzas followed for the red, white and blue, and it was the universal opinion that there never was a more successful and beautiful launch.

In this vast concourse of people we perceived Admiral Bell, Admiral Gregory, Admiral Breeze, Capt. Bennock, Capt. Jonett, Naval Constructor Delano, Commodore Selfridge, Capt. McKinstry, Paymaster Bennet, Chief Engineer Wood, Capt. Worden, Master Brady, the heads of departments of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and others.

The vessel is a sister ship of the *Wampanoag*. She is built in the most substantial manner, with a frame of live oak, white oak planking and yellow pine deck planking. Her ventilation is far superior to that of any frigate built thus far for our navy. Her first frame was raised Dec. 10, 1863. She is 354 feet long over all; extreme breadth, 45 feet 2 inches, and depth of hold, 23 feet 6 inches; tonnage, under the old measurement, 3,283 tons. She will carry two 2-pound rifled Parrot guns, two 24-pound howitzers, one 12-pounder, one 60-pounder, and ten 8-inch broadside smooth bore Dahlgren guns—making 16 guns—although pierced for 17; draft of water, 18 feet. Her propeller is 19 feet in diameter and 33 feet pitch, with four blades. Her engines will have two cylinders 100 inches in diameter and 48 in stroke, of 6,000 horse-power. She will have eight large boilers and four super-heaters. Her engines, &c., were constructed at the Allaire Works of this city, and will be immediately placed in her, being already completed. She will be ready for service in four months. Her speed is calculated at fifteen knots.

OUT OF TOWN.—In Capt. SPEIGHT'S Police Precinct—the Twenty-ninth, bounded by Fourth and Seventh avenues, and Fourteenth and Forty-second streets, embracing Murray Hill and Madison-square—there are one hundred and thirty vacant dwellings; the families having gone into the country for the Summer.

Court of Special Session.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

POLITICAL DIFFERENCES.

Anthony L. Gescheid was charged with assaulting Frederick Bergold, in the wine saloon No. 49 Bowery. Complainant said: In the last week of the month of April, I believe the 27th, I drank four glasses of wine, in this house of Mr. Bruckbower; I met this gentleman here, (the prisoner,) and he talked about Lincoln and Booth two hours, and he said what Booth had done was right; then I said he had no right to talk so, and I said his uncle was a poor man, and he said he would have satisfaction, and he had a big ring on his finger, and he said he would have satisfaction, and he hauled off and gave me a big kick on the eye; he struck me twice.

Cross-examined—I brought a civil suit in this case, and he said I wanted to make money, and I took the suit back again; I didn't strike him; I didn't want to go out and fight him; I dont remember saying I would give him a regular Dutch whipping.

Mr. Cisco testified to hearing defendent say that the soldiers who shot Booth were miserable cowards, and that he was a brave man, whereupon angry words followed, and complainant was struck; witness admitted on his cross-examination that he had quarrelled with defendant because he read the *World*.

For the defence one witness deposed to seeing complainant knock the hat of prisoner off, and to avoid being witness to a fight walked off. The accused was found guilty. The time occupied in trying this simple case was thirty-three minutes exactly.

HOW A BASKET OF CHAMPAGNE WAS OBTAINED.

Morris Wasser was complained of by Francis Boucher, who charged him with stealing a basket of champagne, worth $14. Witness said: I am in the wine business at No. 62 Water-street; I lost a basket of wine worth $14; Wasser left the office with my partner; he represented that he could sell the wine, and we trusted him.

Francis De Berf said: This man came and asked for a basket of champagne, and said he would pay for it on delivery; I went with him to a house in Bleecker-street; he had bought the wine at $14.

District-Attorney Bedford—I hardly think there is any larceny.

Judge Dowling—There may be some trick or device.

Witness—When we got to Bleecker-street he went in the house; he came out in a few minutes afterward and said he could not pay for the wine just now, but if I would call in half an hour I should get paid. I went away and came back in an hour but did not get paid.

The District Attorney abandoned the case.

A WEAK DEFENCE.

Edward Paufour, a liquor dealer, was charged with stabbing Margaret Boyle in the arm. Complainant said: I went into his place on the 8th of June with a bottle to get some liquor, and he said he would give it me, accompanying it with a remark not fit to be repeated. He was then picking his teeth with a knife; he came to strike me and I put my hand up when he stabbed me in the arm.

The complainant was corroborated in her testimony. The defence brought three witnesses to prove that complainant was in a passion and threw the bottle containing the liquor she had purchased on the pavement, and that a piece of glass flew up and cut her arm.

District-Attorney Bedford said the defence had made a fatal mistake in this case. If the woman's arm had been cut, as they alleged, the glass of necessity, when it flew up, must also have fallen down again to reach the part of the complainant's arm which had been cut.

The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary, and fined $50.

A DISPUTE BETWEEN TAILORS.

Isaac Sylvester, a tailor, was charged with the larceny of three unmade coats, the property of Simon Ratzky. Complainant says: My place of business is at No. 97 Division-street; I lost three coats not made up; this man is a tailor, and he called on me for work, and I gave him nine coats; I gave him three bundles; three in each bundle; he took the nine coats and the trimmings; as I did not know the man, I sent my boy to see where he lived: he gave his right residence; he was gone a quarter of an hour when his wife came into the store, and asked how many coats I had given her husband, and she said he had only got six. The Court held this to be a very doubtful case of larceny, and discharged the prisoner.

A MONEYLESS PRISONER.

Ann Farrell was charged with stealing two heads of cabbages, the property of a grocer named Henry Rankin. Witness said: I lost two heads of cabbages. They were taken by that woman. I looked through the window, and she came in and asked the price of the cabbages, and said they were too high. After that I looked through the window, and I saw her take the cabbages, and she was going out with them, when I went out and arrested her.

Judge Kelly—You have heard the evidence, what have you got to say?

Prisoner—Your Honor, I am innocent; I went in and priced the cabbages, and I had the cabbages in my hand when he came and charged me with attempting to steal them; I lost my temper when he called me a thief, and I was standing in front of his store abusing him when the policeman came up, and this man here made this charge.

Judge Kelly—Are you married?

Prisoner—Yes, Sir; I have five children, and the youngest is a nursing baby. My husband works in a store, and he does not know where I am.

Judge Kelly—Why didn't you send a message to your husband?

Prisoner—Bless, you, Sir; I hadn't a dollar to give to get the message carried; that is the way my husband does not know I am here.

The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to one day in the City Prison.

A ROUNDER.

Ann Mosely, a notorious thief, and the mother of a well-known pickpocket, who has been tried four times for petty and once for grand larceny, was chargod with stealing $10 from Leopold Reville. Witness was walking along the street, when prisoner and another woman met him, and while the other made love, Ann picked his pocket, when he caused her arrest. The prisoner was convicted and remanded for sentence.

Coroner's Inquests.

BY CORONER WILDEY—UNNATURAL CONDUCT OF A MOTHER.

On the 4th inst. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest at Mrs. LOUISA R. HULL'S, No. 322 West Thirty-sixth-street, over the remains of LUCY M. FOOT, a maid of 37, who died at Mrs. HULL'S on the 3d, of consumption. Miss FOOT, who was a sewing-woman, had been quite ill nearly a year, and having exhausted her means, she went to Bellevue Hospital about three months ago, but was taken thence and given a home by Mrs. HULL. Subsequent to the inquest, ascertaining that Miss FOOT'S mother lived in Boston, Coroner WILDEY telegraphed to her, and received from the Boston office the reply that "hereafter all telegrams must be prepaid, or they cannot be receieved." The mother came to this city, and went to see her daughter's remains at Mrs. HULL'S; but, ascertaining that there were no effects, she posted back to Massachusetts, leaving her daughter to be buried in Potter's Field. This, however, Mrs. HULL would not permit; and, interesting herself, she induced Mr. JONES STOLTS, of No. 237 Bowery, undertaker, to supply a coffin, and Mr. J. T. YOUNG to furnish a hearse, and the attachés of the Coroner's office made up a purse to cover the expense of opening a grave, and buried the deceased at Union Hill Cemetery yesterday afternoon.

ACCIDENTALLY FELL FROM A WINDOW.

Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday over the body of SUSAN FOX, a child of 30 months, who on Friday, while playing with other children, accidentally fell from a window at No. 256 East Tenth-street, and was killed.

BY CORONER GOVER—FATAL ACCIDENT IN A BREWERY.

On Friday afternoon, the shaft of an elevator in Messrs. KOEHLER & BROTHERS' brewery, in First-avenue, near Thirtieth-street, and FREDERICK GENDRICK and BERNARD ROUPP, employes in the brewery, who were on the elevator, fell therefrom to the cellar, and were almost instantly killed. There was no unusual weight on the elevator at the time of the accident. The jury, after careful scrutiny, rendered a verdict that the accident was caused by the twisting of the shaft of a drum whereon the rope was wound. Both of the deceased were natives of Germany. GENDRICK was 34 years of age, and ROUPP 35.

One of Many.

Mr. D. B. HASBROUCK, Acting Chief Clerk of the Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, recently sent Capt. JEREMIAH PETTY the following extract from the minutes of the board:

Resolved, That the request of Capt. PETTY, of the Fifth precinct, to pay over to the Police Life Insurance Fund the sum of $25, (sent to him in an envelope by LOUISA LEON, keeper of a house of prostitution in his precinct, with a request that he accept the same,) be granted, and that the Treasurer express to Capt. PETTY the board's approbation of his action in the premises.

Accompanying this extract was the following graceful note from the Treasurer of the Board:

To Captain Petty, Fifth Precinct:

DEAR SIR: Your request to pay to the Police Life Insurance Fund the sum of $25, sent you in an envelope by LOUISA LEON, is granted, and I am happy to convey to you the Board's approbation of your action in the premises.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM MCMURRAY, Treasurer.

On its face this gift appears to be LOUISA LEON'S method of securing immunity for her house. But actually it is nothing of the kind. It is the second attempt that the politicians of the Fifth Ward have made to catch a Police Captain tripping. They, and their right bowers, the liquor-dealers, had exhausted their ingenuity in striving to compass the removal of this policeman, because he had refused to become their tool, and, not daring to offer him money through any reputable channel, lest he should suspect them of seeking to trap him, they deposited their treasury notes in the hands of LOUISA LEON and bade her purchase all the favors she could with the money, imagining, of course, that the Captain, readily perceiving a reason why this female should seek favers at his hands, would think it "all right," and bite at the bait. If he had retained a dollar of this money the politicians would have mounted him within a month and effected his removal from the force. Other Captains have been approached in like manner; but this happens to be the only recent case which the Police Commissioners will permit us to ventilate; and besides, it is sufficient to show clearly one of the politicians' tricks—quite as clearly as any of the many that could be rehearsed if occasion required.

The Studio Building Safe Vaults.

These strong safe chambers, designed for the secure custody of valuables of every known description, and of which an extended notice was published some time since in the TIMES, are now in full tide of successful operation. The vaults are rapidly filling with an immense store of plate and personal valuables, including bonds, wills, deeds, notes, drafts, counting-house ledgers, and even valuable descriptions of ladies' wearing apparel, such as laces, silks and jewels. The ventilation of these safe chambers is perfect. Since our former visit nearly all the spaces allotted for safes have been occupied, so that the vaults will soon be full.

Nothing can be said of the enormous value of the aggregate deposits, now lying in custody in these safes, but it is far greater than we would naturally suppose from a cursory inspection of the vaults. If it were not for the admirable system of double doors, triplicate locks, and massive walls, which always satisfies the visitor of their strength and safety, parties depositing valuables might have some few qualms, but the most fastidious and nervous possessor of "portable property" can have no misgivings when he sees the perfect arrangements manifested throughout the vaults for the safety of deposits.

We understand that a large number of the depositors come from among those, who not having private safes at their command, are sadly put to it to find some proper place of deposit. To such the Studio Vaults afford peculiar facilities.

We omitted to say that the vaults are located in the "Studio Building," No. 15 Tenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Mr. CROCKER, the Superintendent, affords all necessary information to visitors.

Proposed Convention of the Board of Health.